



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
BANK 852.

Registered as a Newspaper.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"CHEMICUS LONDON."

**Established in
ENGLAND, 1859.]**

Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

**Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885]**

No. 1,522. Vol. LXXIV.

MARCH 27, 1909

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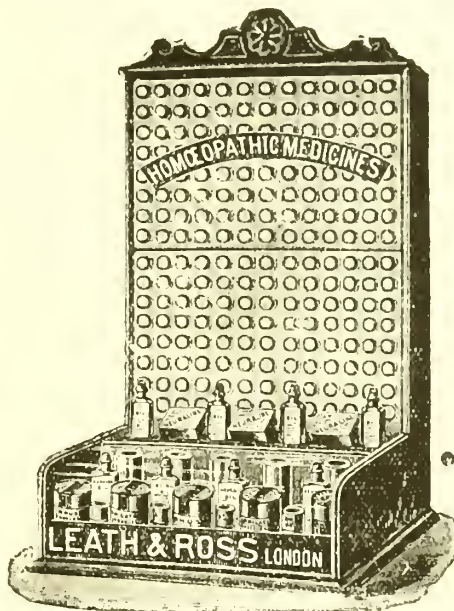
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Maw, S., Son & Sons

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Rose, Carl

Taylor, F. H., & Sons

Zael G. H.

CLOTH RAILS

O'Neill, Zetts & Co.

Senior, A., & Co.

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

COCOA

Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Frame Food Co.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Van Houten & Zoon

COD-LIVER OIL

Aarsaether, Brodr.
Albrethson, A., & Co.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Jervell & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons, & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

COLOURS, BEVERAGE, &c.

Cresp-Martin
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
(See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

COMBS

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sangers

CORKS

Vitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

COUNTER ADJUNCTS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER SPECIALITIES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

CREAM OF TARTAR

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

CREOSOTE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Morson, T., & Son

CYANIDES

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY ADJUNCTS

Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

DEAFNESS AIDS

Hawksley, T.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. O.
Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES

Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eucryl, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Sododent (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD

Callard & Co.

Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Ransom, W., & Son

DYES

Judson, D., & Son

Whittaker & Co.

DISINFECTANTS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Murdoch, John, & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Poths, H., & Co.

Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Rosenstiel, B.

Sangers

Schutze, F., & Co.

Seabury & Johnson

Solport Bros.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Taylor, F. H., & Sons

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

Toogood, W., Ltd.

Viscose Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.

Farina, J. M. (No. 4)

Fickus, Courtenay & Co.

McCracken, J. & R.

Schutze, F., & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy
Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy
North of England School of Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
South of England College of Pharmacy

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Meyers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Trer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney
ELECTRICAL MASSAGE INSTRUMENTS
Jones & Kleiser

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Haywood, J. H.
Jackson, Roberts, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oskey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER OIL, ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Boulton, J., & Co.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Woolley, Jas. Sons, & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Armstrong, M. D.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Daval Rubber Co.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

ENGRAVINGS

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lautier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Roure-Bertrand fils
Schmoller & Bompard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bnsh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Cresp-Martineng
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newhall & Mason
Roure-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Duncan, Floekhart & Co.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Breft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Feeher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers'
Savory & Moore, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons

FERTILIZERS

With's Chemical Mannre Co.

FILLING MACHINES

Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

FLY CATCHERS

Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Lange's, H., Successors
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Framme Food Co., Ltd.
Lottthouse & Sultner
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Antineurasthin Co.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Cullind & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmom, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Miol Manufacturing Co.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Winder, A.

FORMALDEHYDE

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Dralle, Georg.
Duhosch & Gillingham
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
J.S.W. Preparations, Ltd.
"Nyto" Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whitaker & Co.

HERBS

Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HOSPITAL SHEETING

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Wood, Vincent

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.
Feeher, M. J.
Sangers'

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.
Hickisson, A. B.
Hooper, W., & Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Aeme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morse, F., & Son

TROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JACONETTES

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

JARS AND POTS

Breft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnson & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pothe, H., & Co.
Rosenstiel, B.
Stipendium Stopper Co.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTOBACILLINE PRODUCTS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Parke Davis & Co.
Wilcox, Jozan & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING

McDougall Bros.

LAMPS, REFLECTOR

Bruce, F. & J.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Sangers'

LANTERNS

Butcher, W., & Sons

LARD

Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons

LIQUORICE JUICE

Boehm, F., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher & Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

LOOFAMS

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke
Raines & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Brown & Son
Fecher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
"Hercules" Meat Juice Press
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine
Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
British Dia Malt Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hoff's Malt
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, F. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.

MARKING INK

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)
Hooper, W., & Co.

MEASURES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons

MEAT EXTRACT

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Lenth & Ross
Lloyd, F., Howard & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Shirley Bros., Ltd.

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MILK APPARATUS

Hawksley, T.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Hollnische M. S. Fabrick

MINERAL WATERS & SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Findlater & Co.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Vichy (State Springs)
Vitrégis Hygienic Co.

NAPHTHAS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine
Cresp-Martineng
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Horner & Sons
Jackson, J., & Co.
Lautier Fils
London Essence Co.
Muhlthaler, Th. Ltd.
Pasquale, S. F. de, & Frères
Ransom, W., & Son
Roure-Bertrand fils
Schimmel & Bompard
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Todd, A. M., Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Cresp-Martineng
Lautier Fils
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

OINTMENTS

Blackie, R.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION

British Optical Institute
Lionel Laurance

PACKED GOODS

(See WHOLESALE)

PALATINOLDS

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUME MATERIALS

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Cresp-Martineau
Haliflor Co.
Lautier Fils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Sohimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
Treatt, R. C., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chuit, Naef & Co.
Cresp-Martineau
Dralle, Georg.
Easmic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Haliflor Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Piver, L. T.
Quelch, H. O., & Co.
Shirley Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Warrick Bros.
West, T.
Zenobia Laboratories

PESARIES

Bargo, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO-CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Lockyer, J. E.
Merck, E.

PHOTO-GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Butcher, W., & Son, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Halifax Photographic Co.
Hford, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Leto Photo. Materials Co., Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

PHOTO-WORK

Express Developing Co.

PHOTOGRAVURES

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Warner, W. R., & Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Judson, Daniel, & Son
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PLASTERS

Alcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.

PRINTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
London & County Printing Works

Smith, W. H., & Son

Townsend, J., & Sons

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Antineurasthin Co.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bile Bean Mfg. Co.
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Cardinal Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Chameleon Oil Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Curry, Henry
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Day, Son & Hewitt
Denoual, J., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Genin, L., & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Grapelax, Ltd.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Guy's Tonic Co.
Henry, T. & W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Kaufmann, Dr.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Knoll & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
May Roberts & Co.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Miol Manufacturing Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odal Chemical Works
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chemical Co.
Pollantin (Schimmel & Co.)
Resinol Chemical Co.
Richards, J. M., & Sons
Ruhwel Co.
Sangers'

Savarese's Capsules (Evans)

Schimmel & Co. (Pollantin)

Shaw Remedies Co.

Squire & Sons

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Stedman's Teething Powders

Thompson & Capper

To-Kalon Mfg. Co.

Tunbridge & Wright

Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

Wood's Peppermint Cure

Zotos, Ltd.

(See also DENTIFRICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

PULVILLÆ

Warrick Bros.

PULVERETTES

Onnenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PUMPS

Benckfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

RAZORS

Anto-Strop Safety Razor Co.

RENNET

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

RESINS AND RESINOIDS

Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Morson, T., & Son

Ransom, W., & Son

Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS

Zimmer & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Baird Bros.

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Davol Rubber Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Fecher, M. J.

Galen Mfg. Co.

Haywood, J. H.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Ingram, J. G., & Son

Markt & Co. (London), Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SACCHARIN

Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

SALICIN

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SANTONIN

Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

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Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Seabury & Johnson

Southall Bros. & Barclay



THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27. 1909

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

*The fear of Invasion
by business troubles is obviated by
advertising in this Supplement.*

IT PAYS TO PAY FOR PUBLICITY HEREIN

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, W.C.—Good-class Business; Retail and Dispensing; excellent opening for Dentistry; returns (present rate) about £20 per week; profits above the average; large double-fronted shop; corner position; no immediate opposition; price £700.

2.—BANKS OF THE THAMES.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns last year £720; gross profit 50 per cent.; double-fronted shop; modern fittings; comfortable residence; new lease will be granted; rent £60; price £350.

3.—LONDON, W. (Suburban).—Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic trade; returns average £800 yearly; net profit 25 per cent.; roomy house; private entrance; good garden; lease 17 years; price £350 or near offer.

4.—LONDON, N. (Suburban).—Middle-class Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; chiefly ready-money; returns average over £500 yearly; present rate less; double-fronted shop; corner position; rent £60, sublet £49; terms, about the value of stock and fixtures would be accepted.

5.—LONDON, W.—Old-established Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns about £1,600; net profit 25 per cent.; large double-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany; rent £100, sublet £48; price £850.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Main thoroughfare; modern Pharmacy; returns over £1,000 yearly; net profit £250; comfortable residence; rent £60; long lease; price £650 or near offer.

7.—MIDDLESEX (few miles out).—General, Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic trade; returns about £1,000 per annum; net profit £280; modern, well-fitted shop, capitally situated in the centre of town; price £700.

8.—GREAT NORTHERN MAIN LINE.—Modern Pharmacy; position unique; returns £1,600 (present rate); gross profit £600; double-fronted shop; corner position; no immediate opposition; price £1,250.

9.—WALES (Health Resort).—Good-class Business; held by vendor many years; returns about £2,500; gross profit half (proof given); attractive shop; very good position; commodious house; rent £65; held on long lease; price £2,000.

10.—GLOS.—Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photographic trade; returns average £520; net profit about £200; large house, with garden attached; rent £25; no opposition; price £425.

11.—DORSET COAST.—Middle-class Business; returns £620; profit (net) £200; modern-fitted shop, fully stocked; to effect a speedy transfer the vendor will accept £320 or valuation of stock and fixtures.

12.—SURREY (Charming Locality).—Very old-established Business; held by vendor 46 years; returns average over £1,200 yearly; present rate less; double-fronted shop; good position; large garden; offer wanted.

13.—YORKS (Health Resort).—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns (including small branch) about £900; profits above the average; immediate sale desired; no reasonable offer refused; ill-health cause of sale.

14.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Large town; Ready-money Business; Retail and Prescribing; returns about £500; scope for increase; net profit one-third; roomy house; rent £35 yearly; price £400.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

VALUERS.

8 WEST ST., LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 160 Y.

VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention, and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of Buyers on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

YORKS.—High-class Light Retail and Dispensing in inland health resort; returns about £1,000 (2 businesses); fine Shops at low rents; profitable; price about £850; grand opportunity to acquire a first-class concern.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Light Retail, with Photo trade and nice Optical connection; splendid position in main street of busy town; returns £1,400; valuation of stock and fixtures.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Old-established Light Retail; in busy market town; best position; splendid Proprietaries; returns about £550; price £450 or offer; must be sold owing to breakdown in health; good house and premises.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Splendid Light General Cash Retail, with Photo trade; in good position of main business street of a very busy town; good shop; low rent; returns £1,400 under manager; valuation of stock and fixtures, about £600; a bargain.

NORTHANTS.—Good medium-class Country Business; Photo, Dispensing, and Specialities; very good shop and premises, and rent exceptionally low; returns £500 (over); net profit £225; price £450; worth attention.

DERBYSHIRE.—Good Mixed Family Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; returns £600 under manager; nicely-fitted shop (lock-up); unopposed; price £250.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Retail, Photographic, and Dispensing; good shop and house; large garden; very old established; returns £530; net profit £200; price £425.

YORKS.—Good Family Retail and Prescribing; now doing £10 per week and rapidly increasing; grand opening for Photographic and Dentistry; rent £26; good house and shop; busy town; price only £160; a bargain.

DERBYSHIRE.—Very good-class Retail, in a particularly good residential district and no competition; returns £500 and can be greatly increased with attention; price £200; low rent; good premises.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
Telephone: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria. MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Retail, Photo, and Dispensing (700 new per annum); Store price for Patents; well stocked; rent £70; lease 14 years unexpired; owner taking up an appointment; returns £500 (last 3 years); net profit £140; price, valuation stock and fixtures.

LONDON, S.W.—Middle-class Dispensing and Retail; returns £780 (last 3 years); net profit £230, good prices; several Proprietaries; rent £75; lease 12 years unexpired; roomy shop and back room; price £375; genuine bargain.

IN best position good seaport town, Dorsetshire, old-established Family Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,400; rent £110, let off £50; price £200 and valuation.

LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Retail; very much neglected; will return £20 week in good hands; Post-office attached, paying over £100 per annum net; price about value of stock and fixtures.

GOOD South Coast town, centre of principal street, one of the best known Family and Dispensing Businesses; lately neglected from ill-health; now returning over £1,000; with good Photographic connection; purchasers having £700 capital at command can have address for private contract; vendor retiring.

VALUATIONS FOR SALE, PURCHASE,

Probate, and Stocktaking.

UNDERTAKEN ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

H. P. ALEXANDER, Licensed Valuer

FOR R. BLACKIE, SHEN WORKS, Tower Bridge Road
LONDON, S.E.

Businesses Wanted and For Sale.

Employers' and Assistants' Engagements Undertaken.

TO TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND OTHERS.

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Chemists' Auctioneers and Valuers.

Goods realised on Vendors' a/c or Stocks purchased for immediate Cash. Distance no object. Money advanced if desired.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—**SOUTH COAST.**—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business, in a much sought-after locality; returns £1,525 at excellent profits, practically under management; can be much increased; price, including valuable proprietaries, £1,500.

2.—**HAMPSHIRE** (Market Town).—Light Family Retail; returns over £900; best position; price £775, or near offer.

3.—**SUSSEX.**—Good-class Light Country Retail; returns about £950; plenty of scope; owner retiring; price £600.

4.—**MIDLANDS** (Health Resort).—High-class trade; returns under manager £750, capable of increase; valuation required.

5.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns about £1,000; good profits; price £50 and valuation.

6.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Unopposed Light Country Retail; returns about £500; net profit £180 to £200; price £400.

7.—**DERBYSHIRE** (Small Town).—Mixed Country Retail; returns £850; best position; price for quick sale £375.

8.—**HERTS.**—Good-class Retail; returns £700; net profit £177; modern Pharmacy; well stocked; price £430, or offer.

9.—**SURREY** (Charming Locality).—Unopposed Mixed Retail; returns under manager £513, increasing; price £350.

10.—**LONDON, N.**—Light Cash Retail; splendid main road position; returns £1,500; net profit £385; price £850.

11.—**LONDON** (West End).—High-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £20 weekly; excellent profits; corner position; price £700.

12.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Light Suburban Retail; rapidly increasing; returns £18 to £20 weekly; modern house; price £600.

13.—**SOUTH OF ENGLAND.**—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns average £1,350; net profit £450 to £500; very best position; good reasons for selling; price £1,275.

14.—**N. WALES** (Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; splendid position; returns £870; net profit £290; price £700.

15.—**HOME COUNTY** (Market Town).—Light Family Retail; returns £850; scope for doing £1,200; price £50 and valuation.

16.—**DEVON.**—Unopposed Village Business; best position; returns £300; rent £26, clear; price £225 and valuation.

17.—**SOMERSET.**—Cash Retail with Photographic; returns over £500; net profit £160 to £180; price £170.

18.—**YORKS** (East Riding).—Good-class Country Retail; same hands many years, retiring; returns £400; has done £750; low rent; valuation only required.

19.—**WILTS.**—Good-class Family Retail; unopposed; returns £460; good profits; price £350, simply valuation.

20.—**COUNTY DURHAM.**—Good-class Light Retail, in good position; returns £654, increasing; net profit £200; price £400.

21.—**MANCHESTER** (Nenr).—Genuine Light Retail, in very good position; returns over £600; net profit £185; price £300, or valuation.

22.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Splendid main road position; returns £700; gross profit 45 per cent.; valuation only required.

23.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Light Cash Retail and Prescribing; returns £670; net profit £238; price £350.

24.—**LONDON, W.**—Very profitable Cash Retail; scarcely any patents; returns nearly £500; price £250, or offer.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH have several clients requiring to purchase for cash Businesses returning £1,000 to £2,000, in good Market or Provincial Towns, 50 to 100 miles of London. Vendors of such concerns will find a cash purchaser quickly and privately by communicating with us.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.

FREDK. WM. SMITH

LICENSED CHEMISTS' VALUER.

Valuations for transfer of business, Probate, &c. Businesses for disposal. Stocks and Fixtures purchased to any amount for cash. Stocktakings undertaken. A Register kept of Assistants and Chemists requiring Assistants; no charge made.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.
Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BERKSHIRE.—£575 will purchase a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business with Photographic connection; established many years; returns average £850; net profit £225 after paying assistant and all expenses; exceptionally well stocked; books properly kept; would accept bare valuation if preferred. Apply, "Sound" (252/09), Office of this Paper.

EAST LONDON SUBURB.—Old-age Retirement.—Ready-money Retail; steady returns and very good ratio of profit; most important shopping thoroughfare; excellent opportunity for adding Dentistry and Photographics; for prompt cash immediate purchaser £260. Write, "Chemist," 101 Tredegar Road, Bow, E.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Old-established; same hands 30 years; owner retiring; returns about £1,000, with good profits; excellent Specialities; splendid opportunity for Dentistry. Apply, "Genuine" (247/35), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Light Family Retail Business; in small town; unopposed and easily worked; very nice house and garden; returns £800; net profit £300; scope for considerable increase; price for an early sale only £530; this is an exceptional opportunity that ought not to be missed. Apply, "Statim" (245/6), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Advertiser, who is engaged in other kind of business, wishes to Sell by Private Treaty his good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; no Photography or Optics; mostly ready-money and making a net profit of £350 per annum; lock-up shop; price £1,000; a good introduction given; a fine opportunity for a young man to considerably increase the business. "Value" (236/38), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (in thickly populated district).—A handsome corner Shop, doing between £9 and £10 a week; few Patents; not been open long; satisfactory reasons for sale; proprietor would stay to suit buyer. Address, "Chemist," Burlington Street Post Office, Manchester.

LANELLY, S.W.—Morgan W. James, Chemist, wishes to Dispose of his Business so as to devote his whole time to Specialities and Wholesale; well-fitted-up corner shop; smart appearance, in most central position at Lanelly; 19 years' lease to run; low rent; best thing on offer in Wales.

LONDON, N.—Excellent Retail Cash Prescribing Business, showing 35 per cent. net profit; turnover nearly £950; fully stocked; good position; well established; returns increasing; price £650; splendid opportunity for pushing man; inspection solicited. Apply, "Alpha," c/o Willows & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

LONDON, E.—Very old-established Business, in main road, near docks; death cause of selling; fittings and stock £150; large house, and very cheap rent; no opposition; for immediate Disposal. Apply, Glengarry, 7 The Crescent, High Street (South), East Ham.

LONDON, S.W.—Main Shop and Branch to be Sold together or singly; excellent positions, in main road suburb; modern house and shop, with up-to-date fittings; rapidly growing neighbourhood; really genuine reasons for disposal; returns £1,050 and £450 respectively, and can be much increased; good profits; long lease at low rental; price £1,050 for the two, or reasonable offer entertained. Apply, "H. P. A.," 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Chemist in search of a Business can obtain full particulars of one that has come on the market under very exceptional circumstances, making net profit £230, and capable of increase; to effect speedy sale only £300 asked. Apply, "J.," 2 Elsinore Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

LONDON, S.W. (main Surrey Road).—Good modern shop and house; electricity throughout; returns £18 weekly, and shows recent increase, with much scope for more; gross profits about 50 per cent.; rent £60, with optional lease; price about £600. Address, "H. P. A.," 351 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

MIDLANDS.—Growing profitable Photographic Post-card Publishing Business; over 2,500 negatives, 170 selling agents in 150 localities in Derbyshire, Wales, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; specially equipped premises at low rent; season now opening; everything in full working order; price about £350 inclusive; fullest investigation invited. "R. S.," 5 Glencoe Road, Evesham.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A good sound Branch for Sale; taking under unqualified man £16 per week; no immediate opposition; open to every investigation to a buyer; £250 or part down and the balance by instalments; this is a real good business. 251/37, Office of this Paper.

NORTH WALES.—Light Retail Business in a populous district; returns about £600, although neglected; profits good; rent low; in same hands 40 years; vendor anxious to retire; or will enter into Partnership with an active man; cash down not necessary. "Cyuro," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

S.E. LONDON.—Owing to death, an old-established Business, S.E. double-fronted shop, well stocked and fitted, for Disposal at price of stock and fixtures; cash down, or easy payments to genuine man; this is worth inquiring about to a man who really intends purchasing. Apply, 252/1, Office of this Paper.

S.E.—For Sale, genuine little Drug-store; nicely fitted and stocked; in densely populated neighbourhood; no Chemist near; doing under lady's management (unqualified and Improver) from £4 to £5; has done £7, but neglected; easily doubled by good Prescriber; splendid opening for qualified man; rent 10s. inclusive; illness cause of sale; lease; price £160; part could remain. 251/38, Office of this Paper.

SHROPSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, sound, old-established Business in healthy market town, consisting of Family, Prescribing, Photographic, and Agricultural, with Seeds; unopposed; takings this year average £13 per week; good profits; low rent; easy hours; easily managed; owner taking larger business. Full particulars on application, "Photo" (254/27), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; held by vendor many years, and now retiring; returns average over £3,000, producing a clear net income of £700 per annum; large handsomely-fitted Pharmacy in best position, heavily stocked; price £2,200. Apply, with references, to "Retiring" (252/9), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON.—Business for Disposal; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; fine position; good neighbourhood; house of 8 rooms, all newly decorated; side and back entrances, with garden; returns over £1,300 last year, still increasing; net profit over £400. 246/36, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in best position of charming residential locality; rapidly growing; steadily increasing turnover; net profit about £450; unlimited scope for Optics; large convenient house; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; price about £1,200; most desirable business; fullest investigation invited. Address, "B. P.," (252/90), Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Unopposed Village Business in first-class residential district about 40 miles from London; low rent; easy lease; returns over £500 under manager; very profitable; capable of great increase; satisfactory reasons for disposal; double-fronted modern shop, nicely fitted; small price for quick sale. Apply, "Surrey" (246/40), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

YORKSHIRE.—Business to Sell; established over 80 years; manufacturing town, West Riding; best position; splendid chance for young man; lease offered; full particulars and assistance to intending purchaser; 4 tram termini that serve a population of 150,000 within 50 yards of shop. Apply, 249/3, Office of this Paper.

A BARGAIN to an Immediate Purchaser.—Excellent Business (20 miles from London); well stocked and beautifully fitted; at present doing £1,500 yearly, and increasing; has done £2,500, but owing to neglect 18 months ago takings fell off; is now, however, rapidly regaining former prosperous position; has always been under management; principal giving own time could do £3,000 annually. "Rex" (249/32), Office of this Paper.

A LITTLE Gold Mine.—Sound Wholesale and Retail Drug-store; Midlands; running profitable quick-selling Proprietary; takings, Wholesale £408, Retail £416; net profit £280; rent £30; good living and Manufacturing accommodation; busy industrial neighbourhood; stock, fixtures, fittings, formulae; sole rights, and valuable goodwill of both Wholesale and Retail £500, or nearest cash offer; stock worth £250 at valuation; quick sale desired; cause, ill-health; rare bargain; opportunity for increase; established 30 years. Bona fide applicants only apply, 249/35, Office of this Paper.

BARGAIN.—Cash Retail; well stocked; fitted mahogany; much neglected; shop and 2 rooms; suitable for beginner or Branch Store; opening for Dentistry, Optics, and Photo goods; owner leaving trade will accept first cash offer over £145. "Chemist," c/o Choral Harp Co., Ltd., 68 Pentonville Road, London, N.

CHEMIST and Drug-stores; finest position in populous and growing suburb, 12 miles out, Surrey; handsomely-fitted corner shop; surgery, 6 rooms, etc.; net rent £33 per annum; genuine proof trade; £18 10s. (increasing) weekly; trial allowed; price £450, includes £400 stock guaranteed; early sale is imperative owing to vendor taking large business abroad. Appointment. A. Hake, 26 Clarence Street Kingston.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale.—For Sale, the Business of Chemist and Druggist, which was carried on by the late Mr. John Alexander, Junior, at 624 King Street, Aberdeen; stock light; immediate entry can be had to the shop, and a lease of it arranged for if desired. Apply to Messrs. Meston & Co., C.A., 6 Golden Square; or Hunter & Gordon, Advocates, 80 Union Street, Aberdeen.

MODEL PHARMACY, modernly equipped and well stocked; in best promenade position of famous Lancashire seaside resort; first-class Dispensing and Light Retail; good prices; little credit; increasing turnover with brilliant prospects; season commences Easter; terms, valuation basis; capital required about £550; owners negotiating for much larger business. Full information to genuine inquirers, 253/32, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Birmingham, have a number of recommended Businesses on their books for Disposal. Full particulars to bona fide applicants.

UNOPPOSED Country Business, Warwickshire; main road; modern shop; Gilbeys' agency; Photography; suit beginner; returns £600; good profits; Dentistry would increase; rent £25. 250/7, Office of this Paper.

£80, or Near Offer.—Drug-stores in market position; stock and fittings worth £120; beautifully fitted shop, mirrored shelves, grand window, shop and parlour 13s. 6d., no taxes; no Patents; little gold-mine for smart man; owner must sell; health reasons; strictest investigation courted; takings on application. "Genuine," 26 Hampark Road, Stratford, London.

£170; genuine bargain; Kent; Cash Business for immediate Disposal; nicely fitted, double-fronted shop, with convenient house and garden; lease; no near opposition; established 12 years; good reasons for selling. 248/32, Office of this Paper.

£250.—Old-established Light Retail; best position; seaside resort; good Photographic connection; returns £500. 248/9, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS.

BEECROFT SONS & NICHOLSON,

OF 12 WOOD STREET, LONDON; and LUTON,

have received instructions to dispose of a well-known, very old-established

CHEMIST'S & DRUGGIST'S

Business situated in a Town of nearly 50,000 inhabitants on the Midland main line, about 40 miles from London. Capital required, from £200 to £300. Splendid opening for young beginner. Particulars from Messrs. Beecroft Sons & Nicholson.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PICKERING, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. English & Son at the White Swan Hotel, Pickering, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1909, at 3 p.m., DESIRABLE FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES in the Market Place, Pickering, and the GOODWILL of an old-established Chemist's, Wine, Spirit and Beer, and Sheep-Dip Manufacturing Business.

For particulars, apply to

MR. J. D. WHITEHEAD,
Solicitor,
Pickering.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Re DIXON & MAWER, LTD., ST. JAMES' STREET,
NOTTINGHAM (IN LIQUIDATION).

THE whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Bottles, and Sundries, is for Sale by Private Treaty upon the premises, and must be cleared within the next 14 days.

Premises open from 10 to 1 o'clock and 3 to 5.

A. G. Mellors, Chartered Accountant, Nottingham (Liquidator).

TO LET.

HIGH STREET, Harlesden.—Modern Shop to be Let, in the best position, with excellent living-rooms and back entrance; a first-rate opening for a Chemist and Druggist, in an established centre; rent £110 per annum, with a period free, or the shop might be fitted. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 6 Poultry, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Shop in main road, Peckham; excellent position; just outside station; well fitted; low rent; small premium for fixtures. Apply, C. Rawley Cross & Co., Ilchester House, Uxbridge Road Station, W.

SHOP Premises to Let in busy high road, Chiswick; good opening for Chemist; fittings all round shop suitable for this trade; splendid position; 7 large rooms above shop; back entrance; rent, including use of fittings, commencing £90 p.a. Apply, Leeder, 96 High Road, Chiswick.

SPLENDID opening for Chemist; 96 Rendlesham Road, Lower Clapton; thickly populated, established district; no opposition; low rent, £40. Apply, Harry & Co., Estate Agents, 109 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, N.E.

FOR SALE.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—Stock and Fixtures of a well-fitted-out Chemist's shop for Sale; no reasonable offer refused; must be sold at once; with personal supervision a good trade could be done; fullest investigation courted; part payment can remain; trial if required. Elliott, 135 High West Street, Gateshead.

FOR Disposal, unique Patent; suitable for Druggists' Sundries-man; likely to command a large sale. 247/71, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, complete set modern shop-fittings, 120 assorted shop-rounds, recessed labels. Particulars, apply Cowie, Chemist, Largo, Fife.

FOR Sale, entire Fittings for Chemist's shop; mahogany; excellent condition; seen in London. 247/17, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, the Counters, Drawers, and Fixtures of an old-established Chemist; immediate clearance wanted. Thomas Young & Sons, 2 Broadway, Barking.

AGENCIES.

A GENCY wanted; Wholesale firm with City office, central for shipping trade, is prepared to undertake the representation of one or two good lines on commission. Apply, first instance, 210/37, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, a good Business with a turnover of about £1,000 or more, with premises at moderate rental; locality not so much an object, but Midlands preferred; prepared to pay cash on terms accordingly for extra good net profit. Apply, "Bono" (249/27), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Business; London suburb preferred; returns between £750 and £1,500; a neglected one not objected to. Full particulars (in confidence), "O. R." (249/16), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in Midland, Eastern and Northern Counties, Businesses returning £1,000 to £3,000 yearly; Messrs. Berdoe & Fish have cash buyers waiting to secure genuine businesses. Intending vendors should communicate with the above firm at their Transfer Valuation Offices, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNERSHIP required by Manufacturing Chemist (F.C.S.) in Wholesale Druggist's business; extensive London experience in the manufacture of all Pharmaceutical preparations, Chemicals, and Specialities, Analysis of Drugs, Standardising, etc.; general practical knowledge of the trade. Please state capital required (strictly confidential) to "M. F." (246/13), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK *Mar 20 1909*

NATURE OF ADVT	REPLIES
ASSIST? (UNREG)	60
MAN FOR WHOLESALE	29
ASSIST?	25
REPRESENTATIVE	22
MANAGER	21
ASSIST?	17

A man in a suit and hat points to the blackboard.

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

OVERWHELMING.

MESSRS. SHIRTLIFF & CO., of Acton and Ealing, write:—"Owing to the overwhelming number of replies to advertisement for Assistant at Acton Hill, it has been physically impossible to reply to them all. Photos will be returned as early as possible."

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT (Medium Working-class).—Smart Assistant wanted; outdoors; capable taking charge of small Retail; good Counterman and Window-dresser, and having two years' undeniable reference; full particulars in first letter as to age, height, experience, references, and salary required; permanency to right man. "B." (244/29), Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Manager of branch; qualified; sober; state age, salary, at once, when disengaged. Apply, W. H. Wilkins, Ltd., Perry Barr, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., require a qualified Junior as Dispenser; indoors; gentlemanly appearance and good experience essential. Reply, with full particulars, to W. E. Curtis, 128 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BURMA.—Qualified Assistant required, with a knowledge of Sight-testing preferred, for a British firm of Chemists; single; age not under 25; must have sound constitution; 4 years' agreement; salary £200 per annum and advance of £20 each year; hours 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., 2 hours' rest; no night duty; second-class passage paid out and home. Apply "R. L.," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CALCUTTA.—Wanted, by well-known firm, qualified (Minor) man with good experience and first-class references; about 24; must be single; passage paid out and home; 4 years' agreement; salary first year 200, second 225, third 250, and fourth year 300 rupees per month. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to 239/39, Office of this Paper.

CARLISLE.—Qualified Assistant (indoors, about 23 years of age) for good-class Dispensing business. Apply by letter, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to Jno. Hallaway, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Carlisle.

CASTLEFORD.—Wanted, qualified branch Manager; married; Extractor; abstainer preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, salary required with house, and enclose photo, to T. C. Binks, Carlton Street, Castleford.

CHELTENHAM.—R. Jeffrey & Son will shortly have a vacancy for a good reliable Assistant, accustomed to high-class Dispensing; one only kept; comfortable home for a quiet man. State usual particulars and salary required; applications not answered in three days declined.

CLEVEDON (Somerset).—Assistant wanted April 14; single; must be a good Dispenser, capable, and well recommended, steady and obliging; live indoors at business house, proprietor living away; weekly half-holiday. Apply, at once, with salary required and full particulars in first letter as to references, etc., Chettle, Clevedon, Somerset.

COLWYN BAY.—Qualified Assistant; able to take charge; salary equivalent £130; good Dispensing experience and highest references essential; unmarried. Neill, Chemist, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.

CORNWALL.—Wanted, Assistant (outdoors), no Sunday duty, for good-class Retail and Dispensing and Light Agricultural. Apply fully, age, height, references, salary required, and photo (to be returned), to W. H. Bucher, 31 Boscawen Street, Truro.

CREWKERNE (Somersetshire).—Wanted, gentlemanly Junior, unqualified (indoors), experienced in busy country market Retail with Dispensing; comfortable indoor berth; very easy hours; District within easy cycling distance of Devonshire coast; good Counterman and satisfactory references essential. State age, height, experience, enclose photo (returned), and when disengaged, Kneble, Chemist, Crewkerne.

CROYDON.—Wanted, a Senior Assistant for the Retail Counter (outdoors). Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Chemist, 120 North End, Croydon.

DERBYSHIRE.—Qualified Manager; Store experience; easy hours; salary and commission. State age, salary, references, and send photo, "F. C. S." (246/19), Office of this Paper.

DOVER.—Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant, to live in, aged about 19 to 20, for Mixed Country business. Reply, giving particulars as to age, salary required, and references, to Wm. Dixon, Ash, Dover.

EXETER.—Wanted, Senior (qualified). Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, Milton & Son, 265 High Street, Exeter.

GILLINGHAM.—Manager; young, qualified, for Branch; good Counterman and Window-dresser essential; modern Store business; permanency to good man; present manager 8 years. Apply, giving full particulars in first letter, married or single, salary required, and photo (if possible), to H. Cook & Co., 189 High Street, Gillingham, Kent.

HAMPTON COURT.—Wanted, Assistant (about 23), unqualified, indoors, good Dispenser, and with knowledge of Photography, for April 13. Apply, J. S. Wellburn, Bridge Road, East Molesey.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

HANLEY.—Qualified Manager required; good Prescriber, Window-dresser, and Salesman; temperate and reliable; permanency for the right man. State full particulars, J. D. Furnival & Co., Ltd., Hanley, Staffordshire.

L EEDS.—Wanted, a Manager for Branch Store; good shop on a main road; qualified preferable; Extractor, Prescriber, Photography, etc.; every consideration given and profits shared to a good man; abstainer desirable; send photo and recent references, also state salary required. Apply, 246/38, Office of this Paper.

L EICESTER.—Woolley & Co., Chymists, require qualified Senior Assistant; outdoors; conversant with first-class Store trade in all branches. Please send all particulars in first letter, marked "Private."

L IVERPOOL.—Qualified Assistant to manage Branch; lock-up shop; no Sunday duty; must be well recommended; salary and commission. Apply, with full particulars, to G. R. Tharratt, 17 Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

L OONDON.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (aged about 24) for Dispensing and Counter; knowledge of Photography, and one accustomed to Store business. Apply, personally, to Mr. Wray, 8 High Holborn, London.

L OONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately after Easter, two qualified Assistants; one to take charge of Dispensing Department, the other as Junior. Apply, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to J. B. Barnes & Son, 225 and 227 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

L OONDON, E.—Part-time Assistant for evenings, 6.30 to 9; aged about 21; indoors; unqualified; suit a student; Surgeon's Dispensing; state age, salary, and when disengaged. Apply, "G. R." (244/11), Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, W.—Assistant wanted, April 13; indoors; good Dispensing experience necessary. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to A. E. Grimwade, 81 Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W.

L OONDON, S.W.—Two qualified Assistants wanted, immediately; West-end experience. Apply personally to Heppell, 35 Haymarket, S.W.

L OONDON, W.—A competent, trustworthy Assistant (qualified preferred), for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

L OONDON, S.E.—Young qualified Assistant, immediately; good all-round up-to-date experience; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 9; half-day weekly; good references. Apply personally any day from 3 to 5, or by letter, with photo, Kennetts, Ltd., Lee Green, S.E.

L OONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for relief; times could be arranged to suit applicant; would suit dispenser or locum. Balchin & Co., 109 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

L OONDON, N.E.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, age 22 to 27 years, for working-class district; outdoors; good prospects to suitable man. Apply, with usual particulars and salary required, to S. Briggs, M.P.S., Broadway Pharmacy, Crouch End, N.

L OONDON, W.—Junior, with good Dispensing experience; outdoors. Apply personally, if possible, or if by letter give full particulars of previous engagements, age, height, salary expected, and when disengaged, Sharpe & Son, 34 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

L OONDON, S.E.—Wanted, at once, qualified Manager (outdoors); permanency to suitable man. Apply, stating age, salary required, full particulars of experience, etc., F. C. Duggleby, 88 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.

L OONDON, S.W.—Smart Manager wanted (qualified), for good-class Store trade; first-class references essential. Full particulars to Mr. H. E. Durbin, 131 High Street, Putney.

L OONDON, W.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (indoors), accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. If by letter, please state full particulars and enclose photo, Abel & Co., 108 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

L OONDON, S.W.—At once, Part-time, at least one afternoon per week from about 3 o'clock until 9.30, Wednesday preferred. Reply, giving references, age, present employment, and remuneration required, to "G. B." (249/18), Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Dispenser for high-class trade; outdoors; hours 9 to 7. Apply, by letter, stating particulars and salary, to "Chemist," Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ltd., 28 Haymarket, S.W.

L OONDON, W.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; outdoors; no Sunday duty; permanency for a suitable gentleman. Apply, "G. E. P.", 9 High Street, Marylebone, W.

L OONDON, S.W.—Smart, young, qualified Assistant required; knowledge of Photography and Optics preferred, but not essential; outdoors. Apply personally or by letter, with references, to Alfred Owen, Nettle's Pharmacies, Tooting, S.W.

L OONDON, S.W.—Qualified Junior, chiefly for Dispensing; must be accustomed to first-class business and with good Dispensing experience. Apply, with full particulars of former situations, salary asked (outdoors), etc., to 251/23, Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, N.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted; smart; capable of taking charge; good references essential. "Chemist," 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E.

L OONDON, S.E.—Wanted, at once, smart qualified Assistant to take charge; good salary to right man. Apply, "S." (251/20), Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, S.W.—Required, at once, a qualified Assistant (outdoors) for a small Branch business; Optical knowledge would be an advantage. Apply, personally if possible, at 53 Harley Street, London, W.

L OONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, qualified man, unmarried, about 26, outdoors, for up-to-date Light Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photographics essential; abstainer preferred. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars, to C. Breese, 73 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

L OONDON, N.—Immediately; an active, qualified Manager of Branch; good Salesman and Dispenser; able to Extract preferred; age about 30; personal application preferred. Apply, T. Bloodworth, 260 Upper Street, Highbury, N.

L OONDON, N.W.—Two qualified Assistants required, at once, one whole-time and one part-time for either morning or evening. Apply, personally or by letter, giving full particulars, to 51a High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

L OONDON, S.E.—Smart Junior wanted, at once; must have had good apprenticeship; one just finished preferred. Give full particulars, 252/4, Office of this Paper.

L OONDON, W.—A qualified Assistant as Senior; indoors. Apply, by letter in first instance, to "X. Y. Z.," c/o Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

L OONDON, W.—Wanted, qualified Junior Assistant (about 23 or 24), indoors, with good Dispensing experience. Apply J. Munro & Co., Ltd., 273 Regent Street, London, W.

L OONDON, N.—A gentlemanly Senior Assistant, thoroughly reliable and accustomed to a high-class Dispensing and Retail business, by April 17th; about 28 or 30 years of age; must be well up in Dispensing and well recommended; indoors. Full particulars to T. E. Savage, Crouch End, N.

M ANCHESTER (near).—Wanted, middle-aged qualified Assistant; easy hours, no Sunday duty, and half-day weekly; comfortable and permanent berth offered to a suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars, with salary required (outdoors), enclose photo (if convenient), "Pulvis" (248/22), Office of this Paper.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.—Qualified Assistant Dispenser wanted at once; commencing salary £80 per annum, with dinner daily; applications, with three testimonials of recent date, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, March 30. By order, Albert E. Boyce, Secretary and House Governor, March 18, 1909.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references, and salary required, with photo. Address, 247/27, Office of this Paper.

R EADING.—Gentlemanly Junior with good Dispensing experience; good knowledge of Photography essential; comfortable berth for suitable man; indoors; send photo, salary required, and full particulars; preference given to abstainer; previous assistants have remained several years; assistants only wanting a berth for a few months not required. A. E. Deed, Pharmacist, Reading.

S EASIDE.—Improver; beginning April; indoors; good opportunity of learning Dispensing. Send full particulars and photo to Wing, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, gentlemanly, qualified Assistant required; aged 25 to 30; good salary and permanency for suitable man; must possess exemplary character for honesty, sobriety, and ability as a salesman. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Wanted, at once, good reliable Improver; outdoors; one just finished his apprenticeship preferred; time for study given. Apply, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to W. H. Brown, Dispensing Chemist, Freemantle, Southampton.

STALYBRIDGE.—Qualified Manager for Mixed business; no Sunday duty; weekly half-holiday. State age, salary required, and references, to D. Innes, Chemist, Stalybridge.

STOCKPORT.—Thoroughly experienced Assistant wanted for a busy Cash trade, with Dispensing. Apply, stating full particulars, age, height, salary (outdoors), enclosing photo (to be returned), Forbes, Edgeley, Stockport.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, immediately. Apply, stating full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, to A. H. Mossom, Albion Pharmacy, Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Qualified Junior Assistant; about 23; first-class experience indispensable; 3 years' engagement; passage paid out and home; improving salary. Apply, Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

WEST-END.—Senior; qualified; town experience indispensable; indoors; three share duties. Letters, with all details, and stating salary required, height, photo if possible, to "Omega," c/o Horner & Sons, 24 George Street, Tower Hill, E.C.

WORCESTER.—Wanted, a qualified man, not above 35, married or single, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; if married can live on premises (good house); weekly half-day holiday. Apply, with full particulars and enclose photo, Acton, Chemist, Worcester.

WORKSOP.—Qualified Assistant wanted; Mixed business; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references, and salary required, send photo. Apply, T. Marris & Co., Ltd., Chemists, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 83 Bridge Street, Worksop.

AN Assistant wanted, early in April, for Light Mixed Retail. Photography, etc.; highest references required; to live indoors with married assistant (no children). Apply, Godfrey C. Wood, Pontypool, Mon.

ASSISTANT, outdoors (age about 26), with good knowledge of Dispensing, Retail, and Photography, for good-class business in small seaside town. Full particulars, age, experience, and salary required. Reply, first instance, W. Toogood & Son, 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

ASSISTANT, about 22, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; short hours; to suitable man this would prove a comfortable berth; abstainer by preference. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required (outdoors), enclosing photo, "Dermotos" (251/65), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; a young man wanted, not more than 25, qualified, for an Institution about 20 miles out of London; board, lodging, and washing provided. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, and salary required, to "Cop," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7/12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

JESSE WILLIAMS, Chemist, 132 Queen Street, Cardiff, requires, immediately, a Junior for Drug Counter; wages 25s., with dinner and tea, except on Sundays; reference, age, height, and full particulars in first letter, please.

JUNIOR (unqualified) wanted; outdoors; good Dispenser and Counterman; with West-end experience preferred; good references. Write, "Carlos" (252/607), Office of this Paper.

MAY 3.—Eastern Counties.—Wanted, Assistant, married, about 30, able to take charge, for good Mixed business; must have good references and be thoroughly accustomed to General Retail business; only those desiring a permanency please apply; state if qualified and enclose photo. Apply, "Zox" (245/12), Office of this Paper.

NEEDHAM'S, Huddersfield, have an opening at one of their branches for a first-class qualified Assistant; excellent opportunity for smart and energetic man desirous of obtaining a lucrative permanency.

PART-TIME Assistant; mornings and evenings; indoors; age about 20 years; unqualified; photo. Apply, "S. S.," 436 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted; used to West-end; must be a good Counterman, Stockkeeper, and Prescriber; good appearance and first-class references essential. Apply, "Bernardo" (252/67), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, immediately, for up-to-date Cash business; good salary with exceptional prospects offered to a steady and reliable man. State age, experience, and all particulars, to 250/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady with some experience required to assist with the Dispensing on Wednesdays and Fridays from 12 to 6 P.M.; dinner and tea provided; small remuneration; personal applications on Monday afternoon. "Dispenser," Heart Hospital, 32 Soho Square, W.

QUALIFIED, middle-aged or elderly Chemist required, at once, to take charge or act as Superintendent for brisk Retail Drug-department; easy hours could be arranged for suitable gentleman. Full particulars, salary required, with photo if possible, to "Cemo," c/o 7 Abinger Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London, W.

QUALIFIED Manager for a branch in a poor-class district; knowledge of Manufacture of Galenicals; outdoors; also gentlemanly Junior or Improver for good middle-class Dispensing business on South Coast; indoors. State full particulars to Savage & Co., Chemists, Brighton.

REQUIRED, in a large Retail establishment, young man (about 25) accustomed to the Wet and Dry Counter. Write, stating full particulars, to 851, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have a few vacancies for qualified Chemists; no Sunday duty. Kindly send full particulars respecting experience, age, and salary required, and also send recent photo, to the Superintendent, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 141 Leeds.

WANTED, Dispenser, fully qualified male; thoroughly competent; outdoors; salary £115, rising to £120 per annum; to devote all time to duties; permanency for reliable man. Apply (letter only), stating age, full particulars, with three recent testimonials and references, by April 1, "F. S. 19" (245/25), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant to take charge of branch shop, used to store trade; half-holiday weekly; outdoors. State full particulars, salary required, and enclose photo, to Taylors' (Northern), Ltd., 9 Arcade, Halifax.

WANTED, by a firm of Medical men, an experienced Dispenser and Bookkeeper. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "H.," c/o J. C. Arnfield, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemist, P.O. Box 4, Stockport.

WANTED, a smart Junior Assistant; one accustomed to Stock-keeping and a fair knowledge of Dispensing; must be well recommended. Apply, with usual particulars, to P. Stacey, Pharmacist, High Street, Toddington, S.W. Letters not answered in 4 days may be considered declined.

WANTED, for brisk Dispensing Suburban business, a qualified Assistant; abstainer preferred, and knowledge of Photography desirable. Mellin & Co., Eltham.

WANTED, qualified, energetic Assistant; good Counterman; abstainer; knowledge of Optics desirable. Photo, salary required, full particulars (near London), 248/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant (outdoors) for General trade. Apply, full particulars, J. B., c/o Wyleys, Coventry.

WHOLESALE.

CHEMIST.—A vacancy occurs in the Analytical Laboratory of a firm of Manufacturing Chemists for a Pharmaceutical Chemist; must be experienced in the Analysis of Galenicals, Medicinal Chemicals, etc. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to "X. Y. Z" (251/48), Office of this Paper.

DRUGS.—An exceptional opportunity offers to fill a vacancy in the Pill and Tablet Department of an old-established City Wholesale Manufacturing Drug-house; only one with experience need apply, and one who has preferably a knowledge of the Sugar-coating machine. Address, stating age and salary expected, to "Pearl," c/o Streets, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

INVOICING Clerk (Junior) required by Wholesale Druggists only those accustomed to the trade and smart at figures need apply. State wages, 251/29, Office of this Paper.

LABELLER (gold) wanted for shop-rounds, etc., by Wholesale Druggists. Apply, by letter, to "Z. H. 515," c/o Messrs. Deacons', Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Required, a smart, up-to-date, and alive man for Scotland, Glasgow and surrounding districts as centre, by a London Speciality firm; Drugs or Sundries as an addition not objected to. "Rex" (245/11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a young man with experience at the Wet Counter. Apply, stating age, references, and wages required, to Manager, General Apothecaries' Company, 49 Berners Street, London, W.

SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

TRAVELLER required for London; thoroughly experienced in the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations, Packed Specialities, etc., etc. Reply, giving particulars of experience and connection, also salary required, to C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, E.

TRAVELLER.—Wanted, an experienced man calling upon Manufacturing Confectioners and Mineral-water Makers and others. State last employment, ground, and salary required, 235/39, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for East Coast of England to Represent leading Perfumery house; must be well known on ground, and will be required to give whole time to representation. Apply, by letter, stating age and previous experience, to "A. R.," J. Gros-smith, Son & Co., 29 Newgate Street, E.C.

WANTED, Traveller, by a Leeds house, to call on Chemists; energy and smartness necessary; preference to one having experience as Clerk in a Wholesale Drug-house; a good opportunity for a right man; aged about 20; good terms offered. Apply, 243/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, youth, age 18; well educated; some knowledge of Chemistry and Dispensing necessary. Write, stating age, salary, to "P. G." (254/13), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Pharmacist required in Advertisement Department of large Wholesale firm; must be an accurate, careful worker, with ability to concentrate attention on details; experience in compilation of price-lists and printed matter an advantage. Give full details as to age, salary, and experience to "A. M. P." (254/33), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

ASSISTANT.—INDIA OR FAR EAST.—Englishman (28), first-class experience, desires engagement; will be in Colombo middle of May. Please write Mr. C. Allen, Poste Restante, Colombo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; Locum; disengaged. "L.," 76 Bedford Road, Ilford, Essex.

DENTAL Mechanic desires situation, good Vulcanite. A. Shore, 152 Richmond Road, Dalston.

PART-TIME; London; qualified; excellent references. "Nedgus," 3 Barrow Road, Streatham Common.

PERMANENT or Locum; 12 years London and Continent. "Photographic," 40 Watergate, Grantham.

COUNTERMAN, experienced and energetic Salesman. "Pushful," 13 Belsize Crescent, Hampstead.

MANAGER; 34; qualified; best-class experience and Store. "Metol" (245/2), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 20; height 5 ft. 5 in.; disengaged; Birmingham district preferred. 243/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (30), married, desires situation; good experience and references. 245/04, Office of this Paper.

DOCTORS, Chemists.—Dispenser or Assistant; unqualified; disengaged. Cox, 55 Clifton Street, Cardiff.

HOSPITAL, Institution; Dispenser; registered, qualified Chemist; good references. 245/4, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; 11 years' experience; 3 years' good Dispensing in West-end. "Student," 62 Trinity Square, S.E.

BRANCH Manager; unqualified; aged 32; experienced; disengaged. "Rhei," Giggleswick, Settle, Yorks.

CHEMIST recommends reliable Junior; disengaged; unqualified. Write, "Gladwish" (243/21), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser and Bookkeeper seeks re-engagement; qualified; experienced. "Dispenser," Winton Lodge, Worthing.

QUALIFIED; good experience; Scotchman; Dispensing, Photography. "Chemist," 20 Gladys Avenue, Portsmouth, N.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 25; Store experience; outdoors; seaside or market town. "Stramonium" (243/4), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 28; good experience and references; Manchester or Liverpool preferred. "Phenacetin," 57 St. Albans Street, Rochdale.

ASSISTANT; experienced; Retail and Dispensing; London or Southern Counties preferred. "Helmitol" (245/24), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 22; tall; good appearance; 3½ years' experience; time study. G. T. Almeroth, Egremont House, Heigham Road, East Ham, Essex.

QUALIFIED; 31; outdoors; single; abstainer; Store experience; manage branch; London or suburbs. "M.P.S." (244/16), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (22) seeks situation in good-class Dispensing business; good experience; disengaged April 18. "Junior," 270 Kensington, Liverpool.

UNREGISTERED; aged 54; varied experience; good references; small salary, but comfortable home required. Reply, 243/20, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; married; 31; 5 ft. 10 in.; 15 years' experience; permanency. H. J. Parkinson, 37 Isabella Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

YOUNG gentleman desires position to study Mechanical Dentistry, for short time; near Croydon or London. Address, "W. M.," 56 Sydenham Road, Croydon.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; smart, quick Counterman; capable charge; Store, town, country; worker, energetic, trustworthy. Apply, "Metropolis" (245/32), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (34), energetic, smart, and capable, desires change; Management or other position of trust; good Buyer and Salesman; references. "Galen," 102 Shepherd's Lane, Leeds.

MANAGER, Locum, Assistant; qualified; exceptionally good, all-round experience; up to date, reliable, and trustworthy; excellent references. "Aspirin," 87 Hayter Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

25/-—Part-time situation; experienced; Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; hours daily 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., Saturdays 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.; splendid references. Pughees, 8 Grantham Road, Clapham, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED, aged 32, tall, desires situation in London; good all-round experience; having some capital can entertain small salary; personal interview requested; used to Managing branch. Young, General Post Office, Birmingham.

SWISS Chemist, some knowledge of English, in business in a health resort, wishes for 3 months' board and lodging in the house of a good-class Chemist in London, W., Brighton, Eastbourne, Margate, or such a place, and be allowed to stay in the shop during business hours in order to acquaint himself with the wants of a high-class patronage and the ways of meeting these wants. Apply, stating terms, to Biehler, Pharmacies, Vevey, Switzerland.

LONDON; City experience; photo, etc.; good references. Apply, 246/14, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; first-class experience; disengaged. "Dispenser," 14 Naden Road, Handsworth.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; with facilities for study. Whiteside, St. George's Quay, Lancaster.

MAJOR, middle-age, active, desires engagement; Locum or permanency. St. Kilda's, Beverley.

LADY Dispenser requires post with Doctor; bookkeeping, etc. G. Vickridge, "Ronda," Worthing.

HERBALISTS.—Advertiser seeks re-engagement as Assistant. "H. E.," 82 Ifield Road, South Kensington.

AS Assistant; unqualified; Mixed trade, Prescribing, Extractions, etc. "Beta," 2 Hallfield Road, Bradford.

JUNIOR; Birmingham district; Photography, Dispensing; small salary. Clark, 6 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

NOTTINGHAM or Near.—Experienced Assistant; outdoors; good references. "H.," 91 Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

RELIEF or Part-time; long experience; good references; unqualified. "S.," 12 Coniston Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.

MANAGER; qualified; 36; excellent experience; Photography; London preferred. "Vite" (245/40), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver; 20; willing; knowledge Wholesale and Photography. Dillon, Gosberton House, Gosberton, Spalding.

MANAGER, qualified, married (30), seeks re-engagement; disengaged April 2. Terrington, 31 High Street, Wealdstone, Middlesex.

SENIOR; experienced all branches; 32; married; country preferred; highest references. "Dispenser," Horrey, 6 Steaford Road, Boston.

QUALIFIED Dispenser; first-class experience in all departments; outdoors; part-time or otherwise. "Aspirin," 162 Regent's Park Road, N.W.

ANY number of evenings per week; also half-day Saturdays; state salaries and hours; qualified. "W. G.," 16 Cambridge Street, Hyde Park Square, W.

EXPERIENCED, qualified Manager; single; permanency or Locum; London or near; moderate salary. "L. P.," Colville Library, Talbot Road, W.

SALESMAN (35) desires part-time berth early in May; West-end S and Coast experience; outdoors; excellent references. Owen Deed, 26 Barnfield Road, Ealing, W.

UNQUALIFIED; married; 32; 15 years' good experience; prefer London; Wholesale or Retail; 5 years last berth. "H. J.," Madeira House, Sacriston, Co. Durham.

QUALIFIED; tall, active, gentlemanly; good-class trade essential; age 57; married; salary nominal for permanency; well recommended. 247/12, Office of this Paper.

THOROUGHLY reliable and competent man; qualified; exceptional experience and references; taking duties as Locum; disengaged April 6. Jones, 50 Barking Road, E.

ASSISTANT (23), unqualified, desires engagement; in or near London preferred; Dispensing and Photography; knowledge Homoeopathy; excellent references. 247/4, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant (21), tall, 6 years' experience, smart Counterman, accurate Dispenser, unqualified, desires berth in first-class business. "Reliable" (245/16), Office of this Paper.

ACTIVE, gentlemanly Assistant; 6 years' good General experience; Photography; good Window-dresser; highest references; age 20; height 5 ft. 9 in.; disengaged April 26. "Aspirin," c/o Sturdy, Chemist, Workson.

UNQUALIFIED seeks employment in Mixed Agricultural business; 20 years' experience; good references; 4 years in present situation; disengaged April; aged 44; tall; married; Midlands preferred. 246/28, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, Branch Manager, or Dispenser, unqualified, 30, married, desires change; good Retail and Dispensing experience; 4 years present situation; reliable and energetic; excellent references. "Radix," 29 Upper Warwick Street, Liverpool.

LADY Dispenser seeks post, experienced, M. Cavanagh, 8 Kheiv Road, Forest Gate.

PART-TIME; evenings or part-day; after Easter. Radnor 349 Clapham Road, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 25; tall; good experience; outdoors. G. L., 97 Folkestone Road, Dover.

JUNIOR or Improver; 17; passed Preliminary; in- or outdoors. "Beao.," 82 Hanbury Street, E.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 33; experienced. "Aspirin," 311 Clarendon Park Road, Leicester.

QUALIFIED Manager; thoroughly proficient all branches pharmacy, kindred trades. Bowes, Robin Hood's Bay.

LONDON; disengaged till 6.30 p.m. until Easter; small remuneration; worker. Mills, "St. John's," Stamford Hill.

DISPENSER; male, 26; Doctor or Institution; highest references. "J. L.," 96 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

DISENGAGED; London quick Retail experience; good Salesman. 33, "Extractor," 146 Philip Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED; 29; Manager or Senior; tall; abstainer; disengaged middle of April. "Aristol" (247/34), Office of this Paper.

THREE evenings and alternate Sundays; 22; 5 ft. 8 in.; Dispenser, Prescribing, and French. "Vite," 38 Camberwell Road, S.E.

DISENGAGED middle of April; unqualified; several years' experience. "R. M. L.," 4 Old Church Road, Clevedon, Somerset.

ASSISTANT; unqualified, 29; varied experience; Manchester or Liverpool districts preferred. "Statim" (247/39), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; married; permanency; used to Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, "Competent" (248/19), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER or district.—Unqualified; 20; good references. "H. F.," c/o H. Haworth, M.P.S., 245 Stockport Road, Levenshulme.

IMPROVER; 18; 5 ft. 8 in.; served apprenticeship; time to study (indoors preferred) in town. Apply, H. Webster, Forest View, East Kirkby, Notts.

PART or full time (23), unqualified, Dispensing, Photographic, and Retail experience, good references, seeks Post in London. 245/36, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; good-class Dispensing and Retail; 33; tall; good address; abstainer; first-class experience. "Aspirin" (239/19), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20), 5 ft. 9 in., with 4 years' Dispensing experience, seeks situation in London or suburbs; disengaged. E. Andrews, "Hawthorne," Rhyl.

UNQUALIFIED; 27; tall; good address; outdoors; London; good all-round experience; Photographic; sound references. 40 Lushington Road, N.W.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser seeks Post, Doctor, Chemist; whole, part-time; experienced, active, willing; Secretarial duties. 17 Coombe Road, South Croydon.

QUALIFIED (25), tall, abstainer, 9 years' good-class experience, over 2 years Manager, seeks permanency; country preferred. Salt, 29 Spring Gardens, Buxton.

ASSISTANT; 27; first-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Extractor; highest references; disengaged. "Meton," Ampney House, Victoria Terrace, Herne Bay.

JUNIOR; 20; Scotch experience; accurate Dispenser, Retail, and bookkeeping; full, part time, or night work, town preferred. Robinson, Pharmacy, Moreton-in-Marsh.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; good Retail, Wholesale, Manufacturing, Photographic experience; capable Dispenser, Counterman; immediately. "Statim" (249/1), Office of this Paper.

S. F. CLARK (28) desires engagement seaside season, or large town; outdoors; best-class experience; highest references; disengaged April 30. 23 Whately Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; aged 30; tall; first-class West-end Dispensing experience; excellent references; capable of taking charge; at liberty now; preferably with view to succession. 248/13, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED *(continued).*

DISENGAGED; married; unqualified; 34; Photography. Howes, Sydenham, Kingstholm, Gloucester.

DISPENSER; experienced; part or full time; references. "J. C. G.," 104 Clapham Road, S.W.

PART-TIME; London; Hall qualification; abstainer. Please reply, "Radix" (252/5), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; 30; Dispensing, General, Retail. "Unqualified," 7 Clabon Mews, Chelsea.

UNQUALIFIED; 35; experienced; good references; disengaged 15th. "W.," 71 Bank Street, Maidstone.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 33; married; good experience and references. 250/6, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Manager; 35; 5 ft. 10 in.; married; disengaged. "Chemist," 51 Church Road, Islington, N.

ASSISTANT will give his services gratis 3 evenings weekly to Dispensing Chemist. 246/4, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper; experienced; disengaged; good references. Taylor, 145 High Street, West Norwood.

MANAGER, Locum, Relief, or Part-time; disengaged; moderate salary. James, 48 Ferrers Road, Streatham, S.W.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to Medical firm; moderate salary; married; first-class references. 250/4, Office of this Paper.

AS Assistant in good Mixed business with a few days' travelling weekly; young, energetic; good references. 250/3, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, small capital, desires post as Manager or Partnership; experienced; trustworthy. "London" (249/14), Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.; Manager; all-round experience; middle-aged; good reference; London or near. "Optician" (249/22), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 20, excellent Dispensing experience, requires similar post; undeniable references. A. Ison, 16 Wedmore Gardens, Highgate.

UNQUALIFIED; 32; disengaged through new Act; willing to adapt himself to any surroundings; excellent references. 251/16, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; competent Assistant; aged 38; married; good all-round experience; Extractor and Prescriber. "Squills," 99 Victoria Road, Peckham, S.E.

MANAGER; qualified; abstainer; active; used to Family and Store trading; been a Director; outdoors; London preferred. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

UNQUALIFIED; quick Store experience; energetic; Photography; good references. Apply, "Interview," 1 Gordon Cottage, Duke's Lane, Kensington.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, single, Extractor, London, Sheffield, or Nottingham preferred, requires situation; Postal and Telegraph. "Spes" (251/32), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; experienced, capable, and energetic; 32; Prescriber; Extractor; Photography; recently managing married; outdoors. "Statim," 172 Ralton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician (aged 31), married, desires management, preferably with view to purchase or interest; interview necessary. "Metol," Manchester (254/52), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 31; disengaged; excellent Counterpane and Prescriber, knowledge of Photography, Extractor; excellent references; 3 years last berth; married. "Aspirin," 67 Fernhead Road, Paddington, W.

AS Assistant; in London; experienced in all branches of the Retail business; sober, energetic, and obliging; middle-aged; temporary or permanent; N. or W.C. district preferred. "Statim," 63 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

RELIABLE steady man, possessing all-round country experience, desires berth under Manager or Proprietor; competent and active; irreproachable references; 3 years present situation; middle-aged; married. "Dispenser," 170 Queen's Road, Buckland, Portsmouth.

LOCUM, Dispenser; Hospital, Doctor; town, country. Irving, 116a New Kent Road, London.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

LOCUM-TENENS for short or long periods; thoroughly experienced. Address, "C.," 6 Promenade, Malvern.

UNQUALIFIED (23), 5 ft. 7 in., good experience, Photography and Dispensing, wants permanency. Pickup, Birstall, near Leeds.

WHOLESALE.

AS Warehouseman or Despatch Clerk; 40; disengaged. "W.," 33 Acacia Road, Wood Green, N.

SITUATION required; 11 years' all-round experience; Wholesale and Retail. 249/8, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL and Surgical Plaster-maker wants situation as above; 20 years' experience. 247/15, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, has been several years with Medical profession, desires post as Traveller amongst same. 247/11, Office of this Paper.

FOR London or Country Wholesale; 14 years' all-round experience in Despatching, Sundries, Wet or Dry Counter. "H. N.," 1 King's Cross Road, W.C.

WANTED, for youth, situation as Packer or similar work; can be well recommended. Apply, "A. L.," c/o J. Allen, Chemist, Severn Road, Weston-super-Mare.

JUNIOR (20), 5 years' Retail experience, seeks situation in Wholesale; Scotland preferred; disengaged shortly; first-class reference. 247/31, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE of good Drug and Sundry house would like one or two Side-lines on commission or salary; good connection in country. 243/82, Office of this Paper.

HEAD Porter; 23; married; trustworthy, energetic, and excellent references; thorough knowledge of Wines and Spirits. Apply, "Sandow" (245/10), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (29) seeks position of trust in good house, or would Travel; 12 years' experience in Drugs, Instruments, Sundries, and Orthopaedic work. 249/36, Office of this Paper.

SMART young man (24) desires berth; any capacity; 9 years' experience Scientific Apparatus and Chemicals. 246/12, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER representing first-class Perfumery firm in Southern and Eastern Counties desires another House to share expenses; good connection. Address, 246/18, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, well introduced, with thorough knowledge of Drug and allied trades, requires appointment with first-class house as Representative. Apply, 249/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER desires to correspond with provincial and other Manufacturers with view to Sole Agency in London; intimately acquainted with Wholesale. Fides, 3 Merton Road, Walthamstow.

TRAVELLER, good connection South Wales, etc., desires to Represent another house on part expenses and commission; Soap, Lozenges, good-selling Proprietaries, etc. 246/32, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, disengaged, desires to Represent first-class house or Agencies on the North-East Coast; good address and well educated; all-round experience; good references. 247/24, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with specially well-established connection in North of England and Scotland, desires re-engagement with good-class, progressive firm; Sundries or Specials. "York" (254/31), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with good connection in Midlands and Yorkshire (8 years with present firm), desires change; would Represent good house; Drugs or Sundries; highest references. 243/28, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with valuable connection in Northern Counties and Scotland, desires an additional commission; part expenses preferred; good pioneer; reliable; well known. "Commerce" (254/301), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, representing a leading Sundry house in the provinces, would like to also Represent a good Drug house and a good Perfume house on commission and part-expenses only; personal interview preferred. 247/7, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, good business experience, capable Accountant, requires engagement; Correspondence, Books, or general work, long references; salary moderate. Reply, "N. M." (118/20), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wishes to Represent good Drug-house in town or country; experienced and conscientious worker; intimate knowledge of the requirements of Medical men and Chemists; on road and in warehouse; highest references. 246/16, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (38), thoroughly energetic and reliable, is open for position as Representative or inside Manager, etc., for Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter; experience in manufacture of proprietary articles, also in Drysalter and packed goods; highest references. 247/36, Office of this Paper.

IRELAND.—Gentleman of experience and energy, having large connection with best buyers over North of Ireland (Grocers, Druggists, and Confectioners), desires to Represent first-class Manufacturers or Importers on commission; very highest references as to character and ability. Reply to "J. B." c/o Arthur H. Muir, Chartered Accountant, 2 Wellington Place, Belfast.

GENTLEMAN residing near Newcastle-on-Tyne wishes to meet Wholesale firm in Sundries or special side-line who require a Representative covering the densely populated Counties of Durham and Northumberland; share of travelling expenses and commission; will shortly be in City to make final arrangements with London houses. Address, 245/37, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—70 Allen & Hanbury "A" 6 per cent. Preference shares, 25s. 1½d. c.d.; 125 Claudius Ash Preference, 22s. 9d.; 20 Camwall Preference, 7s. 10½d.; 4 450 Debentures, £37 each; 200 Hovis Bread Ordinary, 21s. 3d.; 120 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 7s. 9d.; 150 "A" Ordinary, 4s.; 500 Debentures £71 c.d. per £100 stock; 150 Peck Frean Preference, 20s. 3d.; 150 Stevenson & Howell Preference, 21s. 6d.; 100 Champion & Slea 6 per cent. Preference 17s., 70 Ordinary 17s.; 250 Marshalls, Ltd., 13s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

CHEMIST'S high-class Fittings, cleared from 176 High Road, Streatham; only in use 3 years; wall-fitting, 40 ft. long, with drawers under with glass knobs and tablets, with handsome carved pediment and clock in centre, can be divided into 3 sections; chemist-serving counter with plate-glass doors in front, drawers and shelves at back, 22 ft. long; handsome dispensing-counter fitted with 2 cases with glass shelves, mirror centre, and carved pediment, back fitted with drawers and shelves 11 ft. long by 6 ft. high; massive perfumery wallcase, 15 ft. long by 9 ft. high, fitted with plate-glass doors top and bottom; 40 yards inlaid lino; 2 cut-glass window show-bottles, 3 outside lamps, 3 inside ditto, several counter-cases, and other fittings; cheap to clear; room wanted. Radin & Co., 384 Old Street, adjoining Shoreditch Town Hall, London. Telephone 5187 Central.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND SHOP-FITTINGS.—2 modern window-enclosures, complete with top-lights, mirrors, plate-glass shelves, £10, cost more than double; 16 ft. 6 in. mahogany glass counter, very handsome, £12 10s.; 6-ft. mahogany plate-glass dispensing-screen and counter, mirror centre, £9 5s.; mahogany prescription desk and case, 35s.; 8-ft. solid mahogany plate-glass serving-counter, £6; 6-ft. plate-glass counter-case, £4; quantity of other goods must be sold at any price. Call at PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my leading feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

A TWENTY-FOUR page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, with metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for THREE PENNY STAMPS PER COPY, POST FREE.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

GADD'S CHART OF NEW CONDITIONS.

ALL THE INFORMATION ON ONE SIDE OF THE CARD.

Third Edition, 6d. post free.

Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter.

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Barker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. Charles Barker, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklowood, London, N.W.

POISONS SCHEDULE, according to the New Act, reprinted from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, with a supplementary list of admixtures, preparations, and other articles brought within the Schedule. On a card (Schedule in front, list at the back) to hang up; price 6d., post free, from the Office of the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a GOOD OINTMENT or any other preparation with a local reputation for soothing and healing Ulcers; advertiser would be willing to purchase the goodwill or the recipe. Address, 242/29, Office of this Paper.

SETS of plate-glass Shelves for Windows (second-hand), 3 ft. 40s., 6 ft. 60s., 12 ft. (side-fitting Drug-drawers, glass knobs and labels), £13; 6 ft. upright Dispensing-counter, cases each side, mirror centre, £8; Desk and Case, 40s.; 2 swan-neck Carboys, 2 gals., 30s.; upright Counted Case, 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft., £5. Treble & Co., Complete Shop Fitters, Cheapest House for High Class Fittings, 3 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. Works Clapton.

TO AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS.

Have you considered that April is drawing near and the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act will come into force? When Poison Licenses are issued you will have more competition to meet. Are you prepared to meet it? Why not be FIRST in the field—make a bid for the Farmers' Trade by using up-to-date methods. The one who is first will secure the cream of the trade, which has been yours for years. Write for copy of booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," explaining my business-pulling system, which increases your profits and number of customers. Sent post free on receipt of postcard to chemists J. R. B. ALLISON, CHEMIST AND BUSINESS SPECIALIST, RETFORD.

THAT BUSINESS OF YOURS

Is it standing still as regards profits or increasing all too slowly? If you give me the opportunity I will forward you proof that I can double it in from 18 months to 3 years. My system ensures your getting every possible penny obtainable from your locality, whether population be middle or lower class. British or Colonial all are one to me. Write for Free Booklet and read it.

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, Wolverhampton.

College Notes.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College paid their annual visit to the St. Rollox Works of the United Alkali Co. on March 18. The various stages in the manufacture of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, washing-soda, etc., were demonstrated and explained by the chief chemist and assistant manager. A tour round the analytical laboratory, in which various ores and coals were being examined, ended an instructive and interesting outing.

MUTER'S (SOUTH LONDON) SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The following are the successful competitors in the recent examination for the four silver medals awarded terminally at the above College: Botany and materia medica, Mr. Chas. E. Harris, Camborne, Cornwall; pharmacy, Mr. C. S. Handley, Maldon, Essex; chemistry, Mr. Hewish, Exeter.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

Birmingham College of Pharmacy, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy, Cleveland Place, Bath.

Glasgow School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

EXCHANGE COLUMN—BARGAINS.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," posted Monday, 5s. 6d. per annum (not including *Diary*). J. C. LLOYD, 44 High Street, Lèves.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

56-LB. tin honey, 14s. f.o.r.; 20 5-gal. oil-drums, 10d. each. 247/23, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; sauce, 4d. gal. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

X-RAY apparatus. For full particulars apply, "P., 15 Westgate Street, Gloucester.

MICROSCOPE, bacteriological, 3 eye-pieces, 4 objectives, immersion lens, and other accessories; brass ring lamp; about 20 doz. slides. "P., 15 Westgate Street, Gloucester.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

CHEMIST'S emulsion.—What offers 12 ls. 6d., 10 ls. 1½d.? B. HARGREAVES, Kirkham, Lancs.

OVERSTOCKED.—3 doz. ls. tins Blinblow asthma-cure; best offer for whole or part. BEATON'S DRUG-STORES, Bilston.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 95.

SHOP FITTINGS.

SHOW-STAND, as Maw's 2464, listed £5 5s., for £3 3s. MCGIBBON, Chemist, Dumfries, N.B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, March 30.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Oriental Café, Church Terrace, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers, followed by a paper by Mr. E. H. Holden on "Some Aspects of Organisation."

Wednesday, March 31.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S., on "A Short History of our Pharmacopœia."

North Kent Chemists' Association, Medical Hall Rooms, 152 Milton Road, Gravesend, at 4.30 p.m. Discussion on Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. R. W. Lindsey on "Vignettes of Great Chemists."

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 p.m. Mr. G. Thomson Williams on "How are we to Educate the Public?" The sub-committee will also report on early-closing.

Thursday, April 1.

London Chemists' Association, King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., at 7 p.m. Dinner in honour of Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey, and to commemorate the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones in the chair. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary), 19 Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 8 p.m. Bohemian concert. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. W. Gill, 207 Radford Road, or Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar.

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association, Avondale Café, Church Street, Liverpool. Whist-drive.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Bonnett's Café. Lantern-lecture by Mr. J. R. Taylor entitled "A Wanderer in Holland."

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers. Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. W. Gardner, lantern-lecture on "Spiders."

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. The papers include "The Affinity Values of Certain Alkaloids," by Dr. V. H. Veley, and "Observations on Phycoerythrin, the Pigment of the Red Algae," by Mr. E. K. Hanson.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, at 7.30 p.m. Cinematograph and lantern lecture on the Oxo cattle farms. Music and refreshments.

Friday, April 2.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Professor Sir J. J. Thomson on "Electrical Striations."

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 8.45 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. Annual supper.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.—Play in the first monthly medal competition will take place over the Chingford course during the first week in April. Members, who may choose a day most suitable to themselves for playing, are requested to send their handicaps or scores to the Secretary (Mr. Wm. Duncan, 52 Shaftesbury Road, Hornsey Rise, N.) not later than March 20, and also notify him the day on which they intend to compete. The latter notice must reach the Secretary before the day of play.

CEYLON CITRONELLA OIL.—The exports from Ceylon during 1908 amounted to 1,390,602 lb., against 1,312,192 lb. in 1907. The distribution was as follows, the figures in parentheses being those of 1907: United Kingdom 681,602 lb. (520,351 lb.), France 23,411 lb. (32,900 lb.), Germany 61,950 lb. (198,109 lb.), Australia 69,615 lb. (68,402 lb.), and the United States 542,653 lb. (479,024 lb.).

BRAZIL TARIFF ALTERATIONS.—By a law passed on December 29, 1908, certain duty tariff alterations were made with regard to chemical products by which perchlorate of ammonium, nitronaphthalin, and trinitrophenol will in future be subject to a duty of 40 reis per kilo., gross weight. Photographic plates on glass are altered to 100 reis, on celluloid or other material to 200 reis per kilo.

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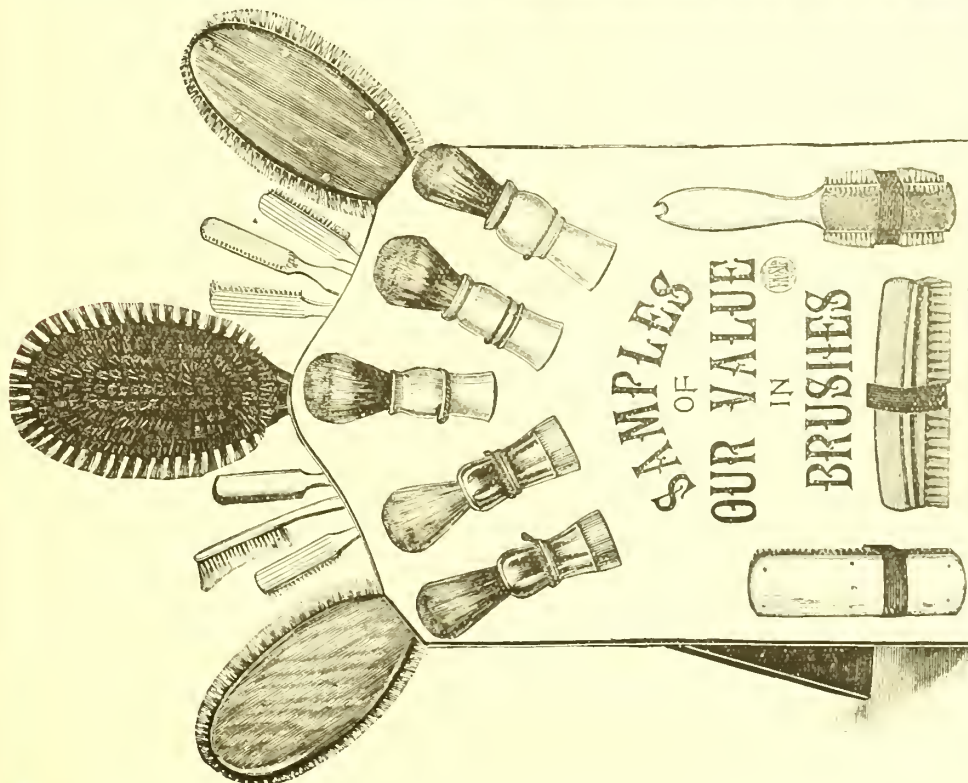
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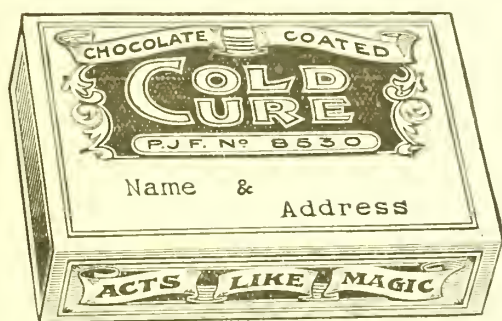
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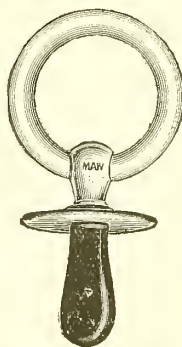
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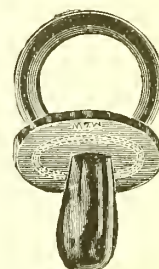
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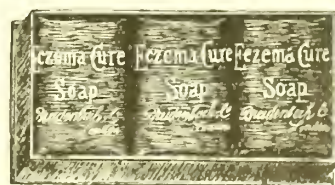
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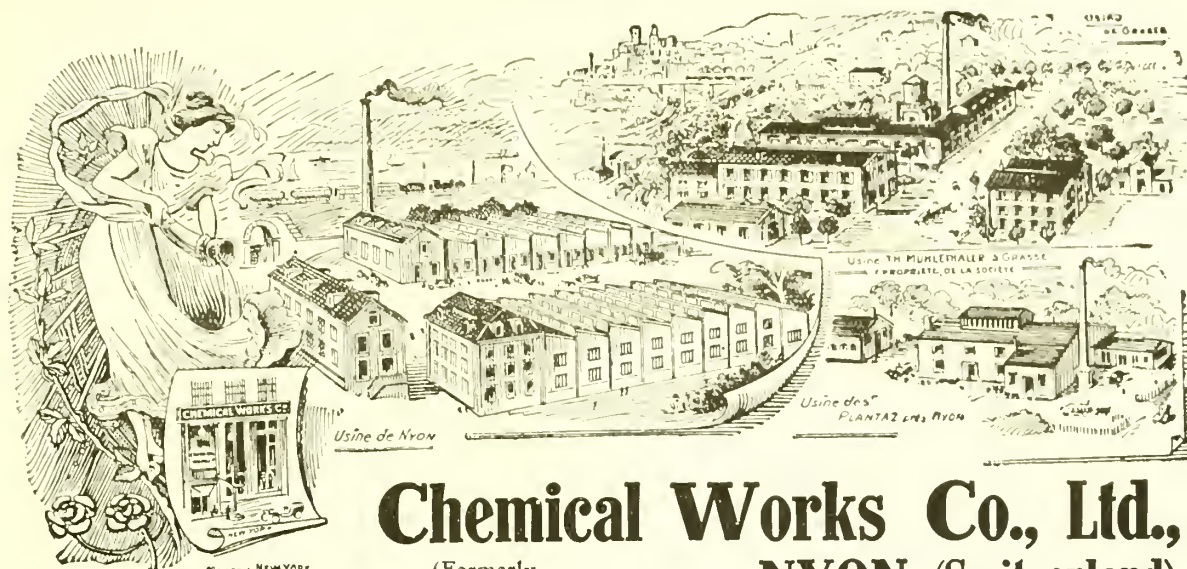
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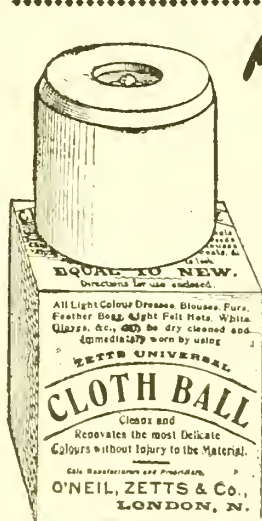
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Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

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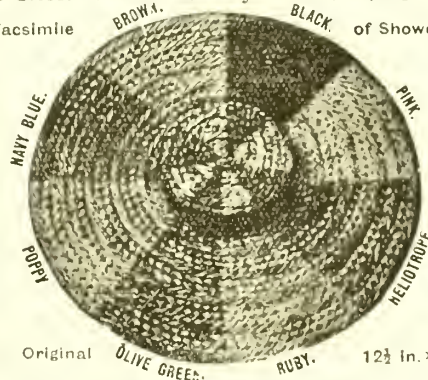
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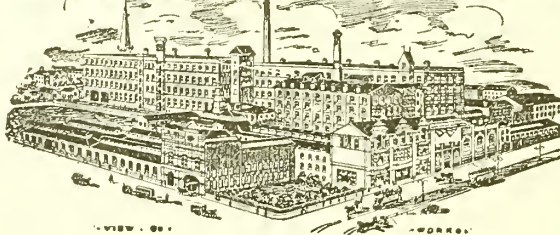
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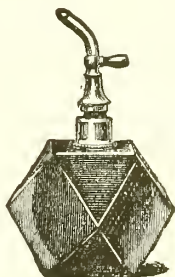


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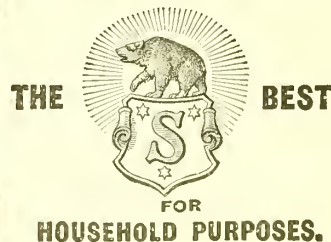
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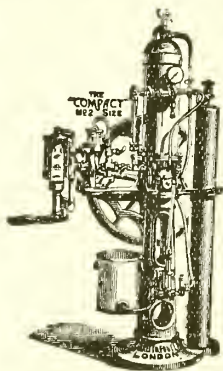
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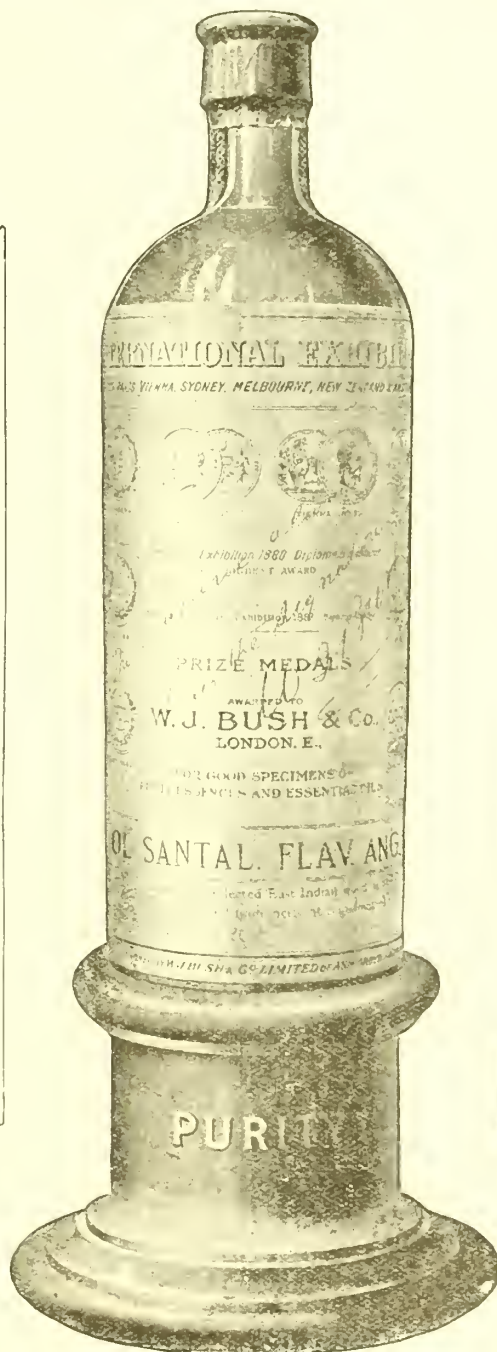
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meal facilitate digestion.**VICHY-ÉTAT COMPRIMÉS** For instantaneously producing an
effervescing alkaline water.*Price Lists, Show Cards, Dummy Bottles, Pamphlets, &c.***CAUTION.**—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the
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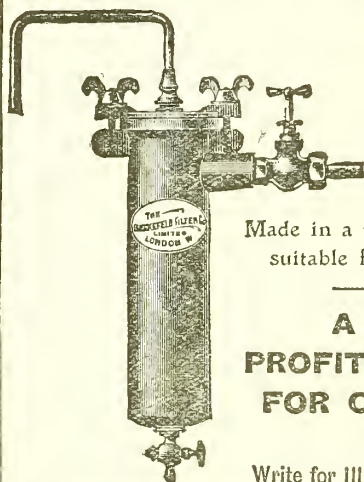
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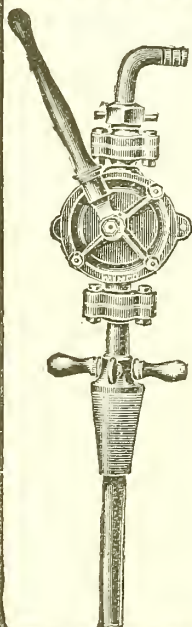
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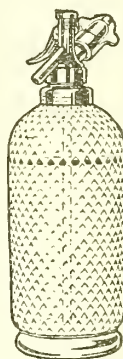
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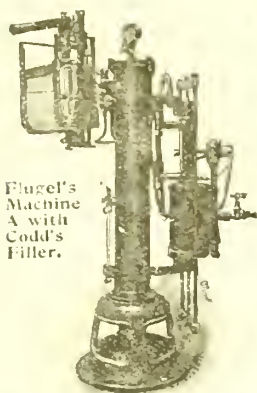


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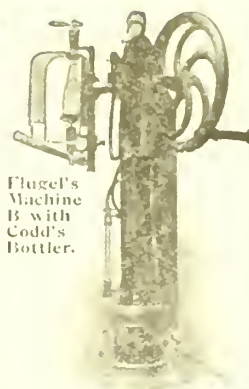
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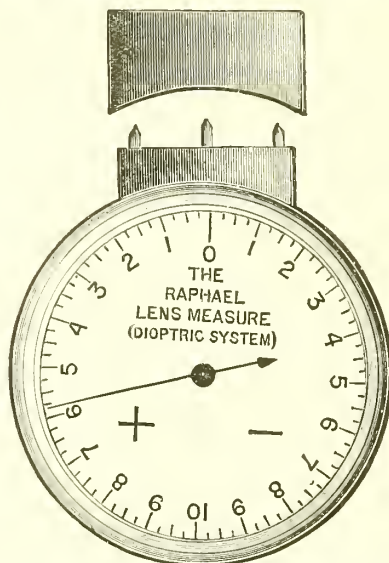
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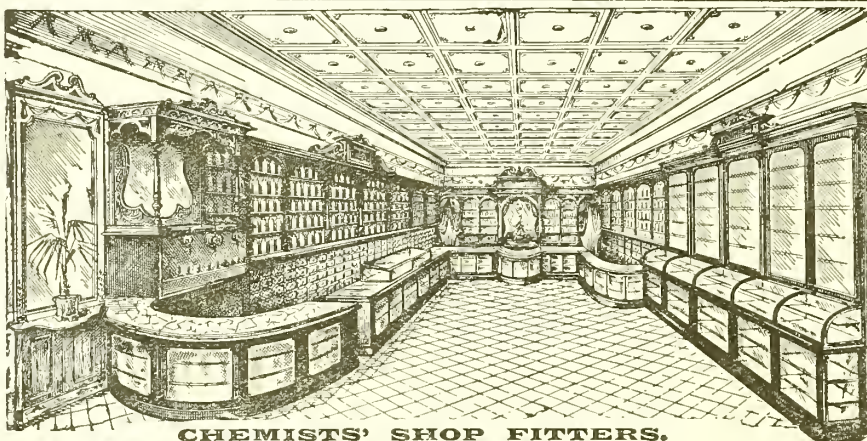


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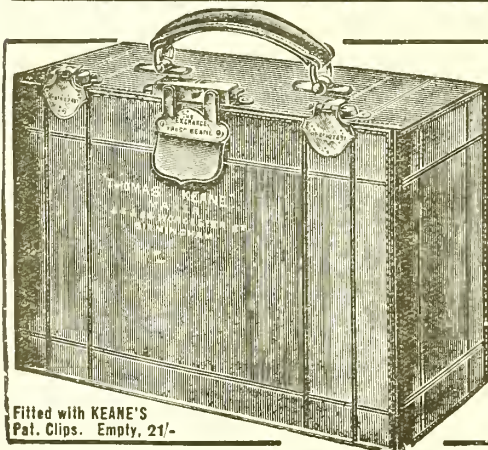


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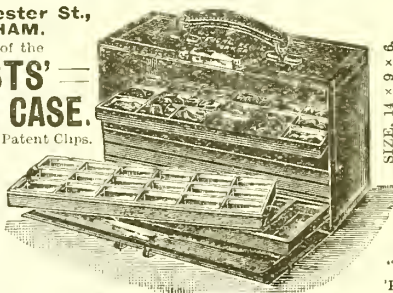
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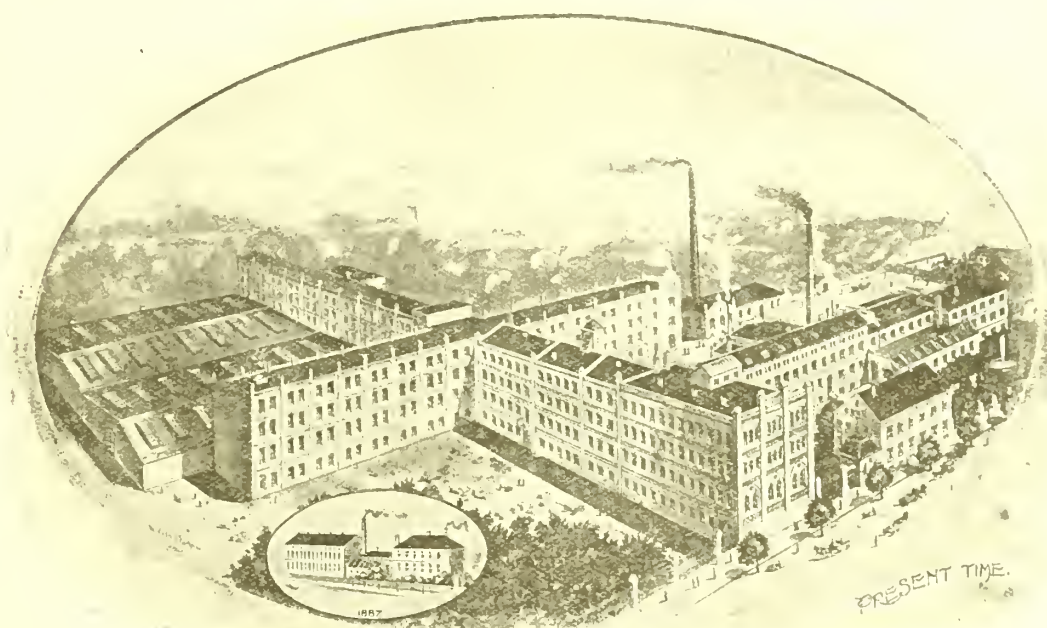
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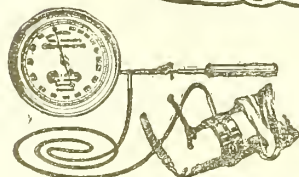
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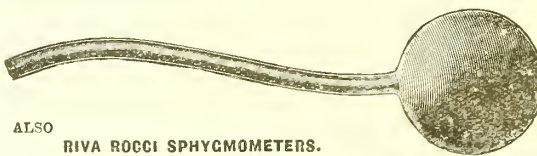
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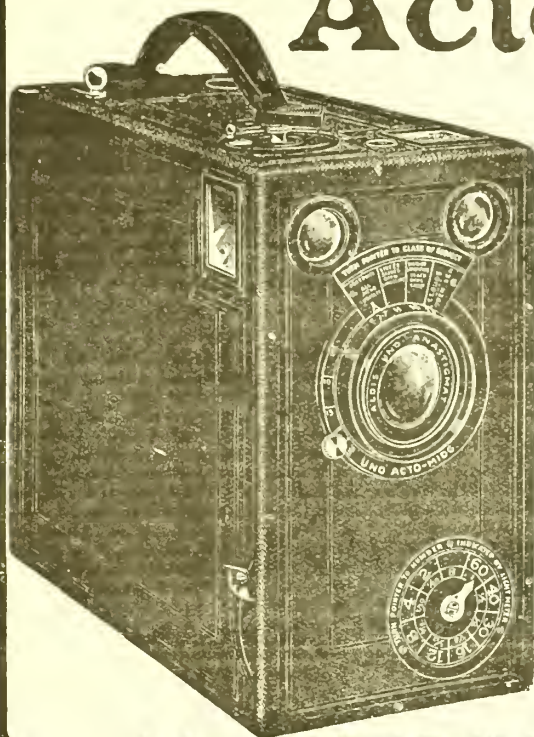
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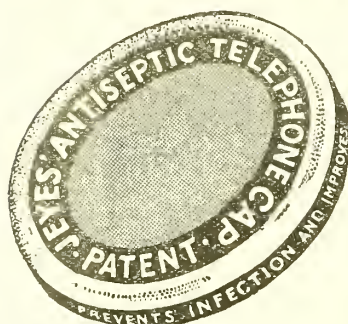
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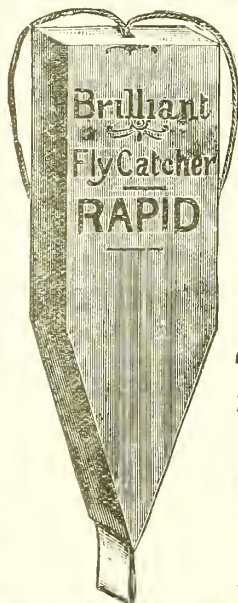
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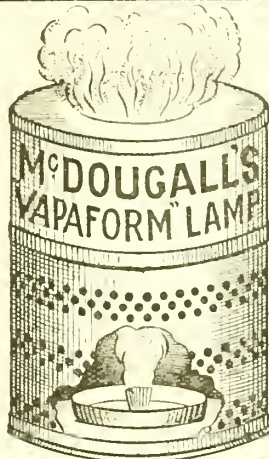
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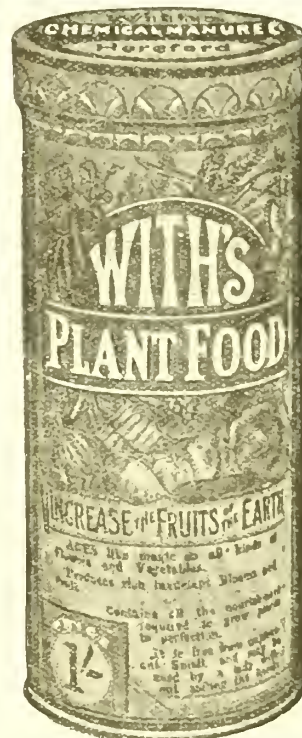
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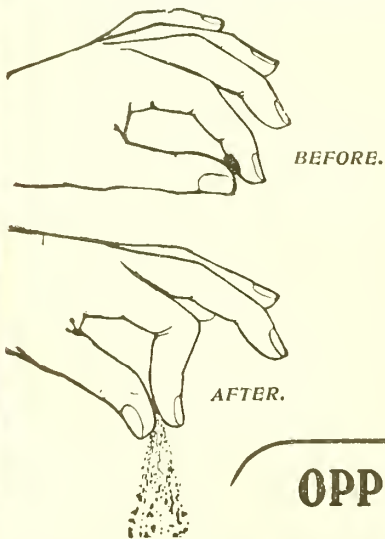
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BRITISH TRADE SUPPLIED BY
S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street,
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TEST IT.

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Private formu'æ Pills
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A SERMON.

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They get hard, and consequently do not dissolve when swallowed.

Clients complain that they are not active.

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Best materials only used. No excipient is employed in the ‘Pulverette’ as in pills, nor are they of the flint-like hardness of compressed tablets.

Why buy pills or compressed tablets, when you can get ‘Pulverettes’ at the same price?

‘Pulverettes’ increase the reputation of the seller, satisfy the buyer, and are the latest thing in pharmacy. In tropical countries the necessity of soluble medicaments is especially important.

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If you wish to satisfy your customer you will certainly fill indents with ‘Pulverettes’ in place of pills.

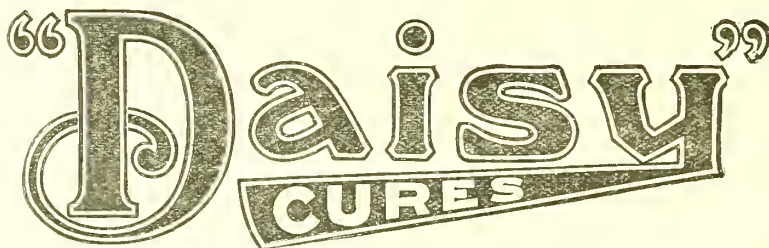
Their appearance is identical, but there the resemblance ends. There is no question of the superiority of the ‘Pulverette.’

The best advertisement of a ‘Pulverette’ is to exhibit a specimen to your customer.

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Oppenheimer, Son & Co. Ltd.

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Send post-card for full particulars.

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ESTABLISHED 1893.

Telegrams: "DAISY, LEEDS."

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SOLUTION

The
"Marrow of Malt"
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Cod Liver Oil

The BEST POLICY is to sell a preparation that is known to hold the implicit confidence of physician and patient.

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CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

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"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

**FOOD FOR
INFANTS**



WHOLESALE OF

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., MANCHESTER,

And all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.

ON THE P.A.T.A. SHOWCARDS & HANDBILLS ON APPLICATION.

The *British Medical Journal* says:

"Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

**INVALIDS
AND THE AGED.**

— YOU CAN SELL —

ZEPTO
TOOTH PENCILS

A line that has been popular for many years both at home and abroad. It effectually removes all tartar and discoloration from the teeth.

PRICE.

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DOZEN.

7½d.

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NAIL STONES

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WRITE FOR SPECIAL SHOW OFFER.

CARBOLICS
IN PRINTED TINS.

Name direct on metal.

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Various styles and prices.

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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades,
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

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Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

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FOSTERING COLONIAL TRADE.

DURING the fifty years of its existence THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has done much to promote trade between Great Britain and its Colonies. Each year a special Colonial Issue is published, and this year the publication takes place on April 24. The Publisher will be glad if all firms desiring space in it will let him know their requirements before Easter. He will send to anyone who asks for it a remarkable list of the cities and towns in the Colonies and elsewhere abroad where actual paying subscribers to the *C. & D.* (i.e., potential buyers) are in business.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE NICARAGUAN CONDITIONS for analysis of imported drugs and food are epitomised on p. 462.

A CHEMISTS' APPRENTICES' EXAMINATION has been held by the Blackpool Pharmacists' Association, and has done good (p. 478).

REPORTS OF CONTRACTS SETTLED are exceptionally numerous this week. Those for England are on p. 463, and for Ireland on p. 479.

TWO SACCHARIN PATENT ACTIONS are reported on p. 464. They remove the too common impression that the master patent has expired.

THE EDINBURGH BILBEAN CASE, Davidson v. Fulford, is settled, the pursuer having accepted a sum of money in name of damages (p. 484).

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS PRIZES this month go to Kelso and Bolton. The Tournament figures have changed (pp. 476 and 477).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE is published regarding the proposal to institute a series of chemists' proprietaries of a co-operative character (p. 510).

VIEWS are varied in regard to the proposed rank for pharmacists who offer themselves as compounders for the Territorial R.A.M.C. (p. 510).

MR. JAMES BUCHANAN, Ph.C., formerly a partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, and a former examiner in botany, is dead (p. 487).

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL concludes his series of articles on advertising a proprietary medicine (p. 494). Some particulars of Mr. Russell's career are given on p. 497.

DR. LINDSAY JOHNSON, in a lecture on "Optical Illusions" before the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, dealt with the subject in a popular way. A report appears on p. 498.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS in the United States tariff are already influencing the London market, especially in regard to spices. Particulars are given in an article on p. 491.

SOME ACTS OF PARLIAMENT which come into force on Thursday, April 1, are mentioned on p. 490. The provisions of the Children Act in reference to the sale of cigarettes merit the close attention of retailers.

TO PROMOTE THE ELECTION OF AN M.P. for the retail drug-trade the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has started a fund. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones is to be the candidate (p. 492).

MR. RICHARD THRELFALL'S LECTURE at the Royal Institution regarding experiments at high temperatures and pressures really dealt with attempts that have been made to crystallise carbon and produce the so called black diamonds (p. 498).

THE MEDICINE STAMP-TAX in Cape Colony is causing so much annoyance that chemists are appealing to the Government for reconsideration of the whole matter (p. 480). We point out the danger of this protective duty to the rest of the South African Colonies (p. 493).

TWO MEETINGS of the Chemical Society are reported. The first deals with scientific communications, the important one pharmaceutically being on the constituents of apocynum (p. 499). The second meeting was the annual one held on Thursday, at which Professor Dixon, of Manchester, was elected President (p. 500).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S EVENING MEETING in Edinburgh last week was rich in practical papers. Mr. Lothian finds that aloes and aloin give a new colour reaction with alkaloids; Mr. Dott describes a new cold process for spt. ether, nit., and Mr. W. Duncan shows the influence of alkaline sulphates in "salting out" quinine sulphate from solutions (p. 501).

THE MOST IMPORTANT price-alteration this week is a reduction of 20s. per ton in bicarbonate of soda, which comes into force on April 1. Most spices are dearer as the result of the U.S.A. tariff, considerable quantities (especially pepper) having been sold. Cod liver oil, after being easier, closes firmer. Copper sulphate is easier and nitrate of soda and ammonia sulphate are firmer (p. 506).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

REPORTS.

THE exercises in practical chemistry announced in our issue of February 20 have brought forth a highly gratifying response from students, no fewer than thirty-one reports having been sent in for examination, and many of these being of a very satisfactory description. No single correspondent succeeded in fully describing and also in explaining every point in connection with the three exercises, and, indeed, we scarcely expected that anyone would do so. There was no point of any consequence, however, which was not referred to and dealt with more or less fully by at least one correspondent, and the majority of the specially important points were mentioned and elucidated by a number of students. Some of the reports received were models of concise and orderly arrangement, every item being dealt with in a systematic scheme based minutely on the printed instructions for carrying out the exercises, but other reports were drawn up in too vague a manner, without much attempt at systematic arrangement, and in a few cases it was very difficult to estimate with accuracy the value of these.

In the following notes we do not attempt to deal exhaustively with the exercises, but merely refer to certain matters which appear to be most worthy of mention.

EXERCISE I.—The green precipitate produced on mixing the solutions of cupric sulphate and sodium arsenite consisted of hydrogen cupric arsenite, HCuAsO_3 (Scheele's green). The blue solution formed when this precipitate was dissolved in sodium-hydroxide solution contained sodium cupric arsenite, NaCuAsO_3 . On boiling the blue solution, or on permitting it to stand for twenty-four hours or more, the sodium cupric arsenite underwent decomposition with the formation of sodium arsenate and arsenite in solution and the precipitation of red or brownish-red cuprous oxide. A large number of our correspondents supposed that the interaction of the sodium hydroxide with the green precipitate of cupric arsenite produced, at first, sodium arsenite and cupric hydroxide; but this supposition did not accord with the fact that the green precipitate disappeared, yielding a transparent solution, since cupric hydroxide is not soluble in solution of sodium hydroxide, and, if it had been formed, would have remained undissolved.

EXERCISE II.—When the solution of zinc sulphate was mixed with excess of the solution of sodium carbonate a white precipitate of zinc hydroxycarbonate was produced. This was easily and completely dissolved, on the addition of sodium hydroxide, with formation of a colourless solution which contained sodium carbonate and zincate. The addition of hydrogen sulphide to this solution produced a white precipitate of zinc sulphide.

The chief bearings of these facts on qualitative analysis are:

1. That certain zinc salts which are insoluble in water (and of which zinc carbonate is an example) are soluble, with decomposition, in solution of sodium hydroxide; but

2. That zinc sulphide is exceptional in this respect; and therefore

3. That when sodium hydroxide is employed instead of sodium carbonate (as it is, with advantage, in a few quite special cases) for the preparation of a solution to be tested for acid radicals, the solution obtained may contain zinc, as sodium zincate, if the original substance contained certain salts of zinc (but not if it contained zinc as sulphide only). The possible presence of zinc in such a solution

must be borne in mind in observing and interpreting the reactions which the solution may exhibit when tested for the various acid radicals.

Several students represented carbonic anhydride as being liberated when the zinc hydroxycarbonate was decomposed by sodium hydroxide, overlooking the fact that this gas could not escape from a solution containing a large excess of caustic alkali.

EXERCISE III.—When the solution of tartarated antimony was mixed with excess of sodium carbonate no immediate change was observable in the cold, but on boiling, a precipitate of antimonious oxide was produced, while carbonic anhydride was evolved. After removing the precipitate by filtration, and acidifying the filtrate with hydrochloric acid, visible evolution of carbonic anhydride took place, due to the decomposition of the excess of sodium carbonate—a phenomenon overlooked, or at least unreported, by a large proportion of our correspondents. Hydrogen sulphide produced in the acid solution an orange precipitate of antimonious sulphide.

The chief bearing on qualitative analysis of the facts just stated is that in preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals, by boiling a substance with water and excess of sodium carbonate and filtering, if the substance contains tartarated antimony the sodium-carbonate extract will contain some antimony in solution. As the presence of antimony in such a solution would introduce some complications into the systematic examination of the solution on the addition of certain reagents, it is desirable to remove the antimony by precipitation with hydrogen sulphide (after acidifying with hydrochloric acid) before starting upon this examination. Very few correspondents made any reference to this important point.

PRIZES.

The first prize for the best report has been awarded to

JAMES BEATTIE, c/o W. M. Alexander, 33 Square, Kelso.

The second prize has been awarded to

H. BRINDLE, 13 St. Helens Road, Bolton.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

James Beattie (1st prize)	88	Astolat	...	...	74
H. Brindle (2nd prize)	86	Cormophyte	...	...	73
Rene Nost	85	Duorts	...	...	72
Adac	83	Ager	...	...	70
Carnotier	81	Nixus	...	...	67
Jelloid	80	R. V. W.	...	...	67
Pharmacy	80	Strophanthin	...	...	60
Kalium	77	Rainow	...	...	59
Victor	77	C. G. Ostler	...	...	42
A. F. Attwell	76				

2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

A. F. M.	84	E. R. Fry	...	...	56
Beak	86	Mac	...	...	78
Boiling-point	86	C. F. Packham	...	...	47
Capsicum	83	Test	...	...	65
Chemicus	83	Thermostat	...	...	87
F. A. P.	66	Turmeric	...	...	75

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. BRINDLE.—The precipitate produced by hydrogen sulphide in Exercise III. consisted of antimonious sulphide, Sb_2S_3 , not of antimonie sulphide.

RENE NOST.—The equation you give for the oxidation of the arsenite in Exercise I. is substantially correct; there is not enough oxygen available to convert the whole of the arsenite into arsenate.

ADAC and CARNOTIER.—There is no ground for assuming that cupric oxide is an intermediate stage in the production of cuprous oxide from the dissolved sodium cupric arsenite.

JELLOID.—We do not know (but should like to know) where you read the direction regarding the separation of zinc and manganous hydroxides: "It is important that the KOH used should be free from carbonate." This seems to us to be quite unnecessary (even if it were attainable); and that it is unnecessary appears to be one of the teachings of Exercise II. Whether the potassium hydroxide is employed cold or whether the mixture is boiled also seems to us to be immaterial so far as the presence of carbonate is concerned.

ASTOLAT.—The potassium arsenite you prepared for Exercise I. was as suitable as the sodium arsenite prescribed, provided you took care to use a quantity of it slightly in excess of what was required for the whole of the cupric sulphate employed. Note that KAsO_2 is a metarsenite, not an orthoarsenite.

NIXUS.—The practice is to remove the antimony from the sodium-carbonate extract before testing for acid radicals—not to remove the antimony from a substance before preparing a sodium-carbonate extract. On reflection, you will probably be able to think out why this should be so.

R. V. W.—The colour of antimonious sulphide cannot be described correctly as yellow: it is orange or orange red. Note that the formula for the precipitated cupric arsenite is CuHAsO_5 .

C. G. OSTLER.—You appear to share the not uncommon opinion among students that Rochelle salt is sparingly soluble in water and can readily be precipitated from aqueous solutions, whereas it is a readily soluble salt, dissolving in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its own weight of water at the ordinary temperature.

A. F. M.—Note that cupric oxide, like cupric hydroxide, is insoluble in solutions of sodium and of potassium hydroxides.

BEAKER.—You have only given very incomplete descriptions of the phenomena observed in the different exercises. A large proportion of marks was reserved for complete and accurate descriptions of what could be seen in each case when the instructions were strictly attended to.

BOILING-POINT.—A special feature about your report is that it is the only one in which any extended notice is taken of the quantities of the various substances employed in the various exercises, or in which any arguments or conclusions are based upon these quantities. In planning the exercises, the quantities were arranged in each case designedly and with a perfectly definite object in view, and not merely at random, but most of our correspondents have entirely overlooked this aspect of the exercises.

E. R. FRY and C. F. PACKHAM.—The green precipitate produced in Exercise I. was cupric hydrogen arsenite—not cuprous hydrogen arsenite.

THERMOSTAT.—Your observation that the sodium arsenite used in Exercise I. was not sufficient to precipitate the whole of the copper is not in accordance with our experience. Perhaps the sodium arsenite you used contained some caustic alkali. Your report has gained a high place in the list.

THE TOURNAMENT.

Some changes in the order of the competitors occupying the higher places in the tournament-list have been introduced by the inclusion of this month's results. We append the aggregate scores of the eight students who have gained the highest totals in the five exercises to date. With the end almost in sight, there is need for a strong effort from those at the top to maintain, as well as an incentive to those lower down to endeavour to improve, their positions.

Double Seidlitz ...	475	Carnotier ...	440
Jelloid ...	459	Validol ...	440
Boiling-point ...	453	Chemicus ...	435
Pharmacy ...	448	Turneric ...	434

[Owing to a mistake, the score of "Chemicus" (352) was omitted from the list printed last month, in which it ought to have occupied the ninth place.]

LEAD PILLS.—In reference to the inquest at Sheffield on March 16 (p. 500) on a woman who died in consequence of taking "lead pills" for procuring abortion, the "Medical Press" for March 24, in a commentary, states that "it is shocking to think that this criminal and highly dangerous trade can be carried on, and, considering all the attendant circumstances, it seems to us that the Government would be acting in the public interest if they made it an offence to sell or dispense lead, except by medical prescription, not to be repeated unless countersigned." The evidence showed that a number of persons, chiefly women, were retailing lead (diachylon?) pills in Sheffield.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. Justice Bray, of the Shoreditch County Court, decided on March 23 for the defendants in the case of Field v. Leslie, Ltd., mentioned in our last issue, p. 444.

The experiments of the Buckinghamshire County Council on the effect on the school attendance due to disinfecting the schools, which were referred to in the *C. & D.*, October 24, 1903, p. 636, have been continued since with similar good results.

The "Daily Telegraph" of March 20 contained a 3-inch paragraph about "the complimentary banquet which is to be given by chemists generally throughout the country to Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P.," at the Holborn Restaurant on April 1.

As a sequel to pouring liquid ammonia over two dogs that were fighting, Ernest Clarke, chemist's assistant, Halifax, was on Tuesday summoned at the Halifax Borough Court by the R.S.P.C.A. for cruelty. He admitted a technical offence, and was fined 3*l.*, and 15*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., is still sarcastic about the Post Office regulations. He has a motion regarding the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. circular post, in the course of which he says there are only two persons in the Post Office who know what can and what cannot be sent by the halfpenny post, and they disagree!

Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., are continuing their twenty-third "great annual sale" until the end of next week. Two columns of cut prices in the daily papers have created a good deal of talk among pharmacists in the North of England, where the T.D.S. shops are. One writes from Bradford asking: "What use is it passing the Minor to meet this?" (referring to the cut "cuts").

Two Bites of a Cherry.

The Royal College of Surgeons is altering its by-laws in such a way that women will be admitted as members and fellows of the College, and may obtain diplomas in dental surgery, but will not be eligible as members of the Council or to vote in any election, nor will they be eligible as examiners. It is understood that women will not be able to enter for the College examinations before next July.

International Exhibitions Commission.

The King has appointed a Royal Commission, of which the Prince of Wales is President, to assist the Board of Trade in the organisation of British exhibits at the International Exhibitions at Brussels (1910), and Rome and Turin (1911). The Earl of Lytton is Chairman, and Sir Boverton Redwood, F.R.S.E., represents chemical industry on the Commission. Mr. U. F. Winton has been appointed Commissioner-General for the Exhibitions at Brussels and Turin, and Sir Isidore Spielmann, C.M.G., Commissioner-General for the Art Exhibition at Rome. Mr. Winton will also act as Secretary to the Commission.

London Fire Statistics.

The annual report of the chief officer of the London Fire-brigade shows that of the 3,238 outbreaks of fire that occurred in the Metropolis during 1908, nineteen started on chemists' premises, of which one was serious. The causes assigned were: Defect in flue (1), foul flue (1), curtains coming into contact with gas-jet (2), from gas-stove (1), oil-lamp overturned (1), light thrown from street (1), from matches (1), sparks from fire (1), overheating of drying-stove (1), and causes unknown (9). A slight fire broke out at a manufacturing chemist's works, cause unknown, while four dentists, six photographers, and a disinfectant-factory suffered from fires.

Poor-law Notes.

Mr. T. G. Ashton, chemist and druggist, has resigned his appointment of dispenser to the Paddington parish.

Mr. J. P. Evans, chemist and druggist, dispenser to the Liverpool Guardians, is resigning.

The Nottingham Guardians considered on March 16 the unanimous recommendation of the Dispensary Committee to increase the salary of Mr. Frederick C. Coates, the

parish dispenser, from 180*l.* to 250*l.* per annum by annual increments of 10*l.* Although a general tribute was paid to Mr. Coates's ability, it was contended that the time was inopportune for such a resolution, and it was decided to give one increment of 10*l.* at present.

Birmingham Notes.

A local medico is strongly recommending cream in place of cod-liver oil for pulmonary troubles. He states that it is far pleasanter, more efficacious, and quite as cheap as cod-liver oil of the finest qualities.

A New Street chemist has taken an interesting way of showing the public the meaning of pharmacist. He is displaying a neatly framed announcement regarding the word upon the main entrance-door of his establishment.

Mr. A. B. Chater, whose photo was given in the *C. & D.* last week, was at one time an assistant with Messrs. Southall Bros. & Parclay, Bull Street. That was many years ago, but he does not appear from his photo to have changed greatly.

A novel form of window-show can be seen in the London and North-Western Arcade, where Messrs. Hedges have a life-sized model of a richly dressed lady seated which mechanically applies a depilatory by means of a pencil tipped with wool. The exhibit is attracting crowds.

The energetic Secretary of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association is determined to secure a good audience for Mr. H. W. Jones's forthcoming historical paper on the B.P. He has sent out duplicates of a convincing notice, which it is hoped will secure a suitable response.

Liverpool Notes.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has recently issued a circular letter to chemists in regard to the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons. The Association has engaged a solicitor to find out when applications are to be made, and to oppose the granting of licences, and chemists were asked to fill up a form, and send it to the Secretary, with P.O. for one shilling towards legal expenses. The meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on April 1 promises to be one of exceptional interest. Mr. Moreton Parry is to read a paper on "The Association and the trade interests of pharmacists." There is at present a good deal of talk in a quiet way about the need in the city for an association of the type of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, composed exclusively of registered retail pharmacists, and dealing with trade rather than scientific and technical matters. Whether Mr. Parry will touch upon these matters or not has not transpired, but his title is sufficient to cover them.

Apprentices' Examination.

In connection with the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association, it was decided some little time ago to take steps to encourage apprentices of the members in their studies for the Minor examination, and accordingly an elementary examination in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, dispensing, and prescription-reading was held on Wednesday, March 17. Mr. J. Sankey acted as Chairman of Examiners, and his *confrères* were Messrs. Laurie (dispensing), Withers (materia medica), Mayson (chemistry), Boothroyd (pharmacy), and Bailey (prescription-reading). The results were as follows: Mr. Humber (with Mr. W. C. Taylor, South Shore), first prize; Mr. Harrop (with Mr. C. H. Turver, Blackpool), second prize; and Messrs. A. C. Davies (with Mr. Huddart, South Shore), J. Pickup (with Mr. Johnson, Blackpool), special prizes given by two of the examiners. The examiners were highly pleased with the students, who showed that they had not wasted their time, but had applied themselves to the subjects set out in the syllabus in the right manner. On the whole, the results proved that a step had been taken in the right direction.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. J. M. Furness, J.P., chemist and druggist, is seriously ill.

At the Sheffield Police Court on March 20, Samuel Barkworth, Dun Street, was remanded on a charge of receiving twenty threepenny pieces, knowing they had been stolen. The money was stolen when the shop of Mr. G. T. W. News-holme, chemist, High Street, was broken into on March 13 (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 446).

Sheffield has been devastated of late by influenza. An epidemic of measles of a virulent character is also rampant among the children, the cases from the latter malady exceeding 700 per week for some weeks. However, this number fell to below 500 last week, but the death-rate was 27.8—nearly as high as the birth-rate.

The annual meeting of the Sheffield branch of the Medical Herbalists' Association was held at the Vegetarian Restaurant on March 19, Mr. Thomas Tildesley presiding. The annual report showed a satisfactory state of the Association, both numerically and financially. Mr. Thomas Tildesley was re-elected President, and Mr. H. R. G. Skelton Secretary.

In the Public Service.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on public bodies:

Mr. H. F. Cook, chemist and druggist, to the Chester Urban District Council (re-elected).

Mr. John H. Matthews, chemist and druggist, to the Leyton U.D.C. (re-elected).

Mr. Nathan G. Beck, chemist and druggist, to the Burgess Hill U.D.C.

Mr. J. R. Gwatkin, chemist and druggist, to the Brighton Board of Guardians.

Mr. F. J. Gibson, chemist and druggist, to the Wolverhampton Guardians.

Mr. J. Swinbank, chemist and druggist, to the Bedale Guardians.

Mr. Henry Singleton Ward, chemist and druggist, to the Kirkham Urban Council.

The following have been nominated for election to serve on the local governing bodies:

Mr. J. W. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, 15 Kirkgate Otley.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dorking, for the Dorking Urban Council.

Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, Clacton-on-Sea, for the Urban Council.

Mr. W. E. Goff, pharmaceutical chemist, Dartford, for the Urban Council.

Thefts.

At Kidderminster on March 10, William Butcher was fined 40*s.*, or, in default, one month's imprisonment, for stealing a brass pestle and mortar, value 1*l.* 6*s.*, the property of Mr. Maurice Smith, pharmaceutical chemist, Kidderminster. The Bench dealt leniently with the prisoner on the appeal of Mr. Smith and the man's employer.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on March 17, George Bolton, labourer, Howard Bury, clerk, and Thomas Barrow, electrical engineer, were charged with stealing five tubes of lanoline, two bottles of Apenta water, and various other articles, the property of Mr. Thomas Bloodworth, chemist and druggist, 5 Amwell Street, London, E.C. The goods were taken while the manager was dressing Bolton's nose. Mr. Bros discharged the accused.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. A. L. Martin, registered druggist, 49 Newtownards Road, Belfast, is removing his business to larger premises at 57 Newtownards Road, owing to increasing trade.

Burglary.

At Belfast Police Court on March 23 a man named Dempsey was charged with breaking and entering the premises of Mr. Hugh Marshall, chemist, 2 York Road, and stealing a number of articles, including a cash-register, twelve pince-nez, twelve razors, a bottle of arsenic, and a bottle of strychnine. Prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Claim for Improvements.

Mr. Robert Ramsey, registered druggist, Ballycastle, was respondent in a case heard at Co. Antrim Assizes in Belfast last week. The appellant, Mr. Thos. Gilmore, grocer, had claimed 100*l.* compensation at the County Court, under the Town Tenants Act, for disturbance

of his tenancy, and for improvements made on the premises. He was awarded 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Against this judgment he appealed. Mr. Ramsey said the improvements took from the value of the house, and were made without permission. Appellant owed him 11*l.* for rent. The Judge now ordered appellant to give up possession in a week, to receive 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* compensation, but not to be liable for the rent owing.

Drug and Medical Appliances Contracts.

The following is a list of further contracts entered into by Irish Boards of Guardians:

	Medicines	Appliances
Ballina ...	Boileau & Boyd, 32½%	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 35½%
Celbridge ...	—	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)
Clanakilly ...	Sumner & Co., 35	Same contractors, 38½%
Corrofin ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 25	P. N. White, 35
Donegal ...	Sumner & Co.	N. White
Gort ...	J. Clarke & Co., 30	Same contractors, 35
Strokestown ...	P. N. White, 38	Boileau & Boyd, 31½
Youghal ...	Boileau & Boyd	Sumner & Co., 36½%

In regard to the contracts entered into by the Kilrush and Fermoy Boards of Guardians, the Local Government Board have consented to the appointments on the score of convenience, although the contracts were not the most advantageous. The Local Government Board are in correspondence with the Carrickmacross and Clonmel Boards. In regard to the former, preference has been expressed for Irish firms, and the latter Board have not accepted the lowest tender. At the meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians it was mentioned that the contractors do not hold the Guardians responsible for the return of empties.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, chemist, Dufftown, has been elected Vice-President of the Dufftown Literary Association.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, chemist, Fraserburgh, has been elected President of the Fraserburgh Lawn Tennis Club.

At a meeting of the Peterhead Literary Society held last week, Mr. James F. Tocher, Ph.C., delivered an interesting address on "Butler's 'Erewhon': the Place of Satire in Literature."

Claims against the late Mr. John Alexander, jun., chemist, 624 King Street, Aberdeen, are to be lodged with Messrs. Hunter & Gordon, advocates, 80 Union Street, Aberdeen, the agents for the executors.

The sales of the Northern Co-operative Co.'s drug-department for the eight months ending February 23 amounted to 1,336*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 506*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* over the corresponding period of last year.

At the High Court of Justiciary in Aberdeen on March 22, Lord Mackenzie presiding, Dr. James Brander (63), formerly in considerable medical practice in Aberdeen, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for using drugs and instruments with the view to procuring abortion.

Personal.

Professor Thomas Purdie, F.R.S., is to retire from the Chair of Chemistry in St. Andrews University at the end of the summer session. He has occupied the chair since 1884, and by generous expenditure from his private means has erected and equipped the chemistry department in the United College Buildings.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Leonard S. Willox, Ph.C., has passed the class examinations in Systematic and Clinical Surgery with high distinction at Edinburgh University and Royal Infirmary.

The Territorial R.A.M.C. has nearly reached establishment strength. To an Edinburgh newspaper an official

said: "We get an admirable class of men, including numerous school-teachers, clerks, chemists, etc." The majority of the men have joined for four years.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. M. F. Thomson, chemist and druggist, 51 Queen Mary Avenue, Crosshill, has been nominated for election to the Cathcart School Board.

A fire occurred on the premises of the Wormaline Co. at 93 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, on March 20. The damage done is estimated at 100*l.*

In the action by Bethia C. Dickson, Commonhead Street, Airdrie, against the Hygienic Institute, Coatbridge and Glasgow, Sheriff Glegg has awarded 30*l.* and expenses for injury to her mouth through unskilful extraction of her teeth.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, at the Technical College, Glasgow, on March 18, it was unanimously agreed to invite the Society to hold its annual meeting at Glasgow in 1910.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—The Fourth (French) National Congress of Photography, which was recently held at the Conservatoire des Arts and Métiers, decided to create a "School of Photography and the Graphic Arts."

PHARMACIST'S DIPLOMA EQUAL TO B.SC. DEGREE.—By a recent Ministerial Decree it has been decided that pharmacists having the first-class diploma can compete for the degree of Doctor of Sciences without previously taking their B.Sc. diploma.

CONSULAR COUNSEL.—The French Consul at Odessa suggests that among French articles of which the imports into Russia might be developed are mineral waters (table and medicinal), chemicals and pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, perfumes, and soaps.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED, at the age of seventy-seven years, of M. Ferdinand Comac, Hon. President of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists of the Seine Department. I also regret to record the death of M. Fonnerat, formerly President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy and successor to Caventon's pharmacy.

STUDENTS IN PARIS.—According to M. H. Gauthier's recent statistics there were 16,609 students in Paris last year, 2,279 of these being foreigners. Pharmacy had 1,001 students in Paris, of whom 923 were male students (including twenty-one foreigners), and seventy-eight were female students (with four foreigners). It appears that Turkey supplied the greater number of the foreign students.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.—The Paris Society of Pharmacy has delegated its President, M. Patein, to represent it at the International Congress of Chemistry, to be held in London next May. The French branch of this Congress has MM. Schloësing and Troost as Hon. Presidents of the Organising Committee, the Acting President being Professor Armand Gautier. For Subsection B of Section VIII. (pharmaceutical chemistry) Professor Bourquelot is President, and MM. Léger and Patein are Vice-Presidents. The following gentlemen, professors at the Paris School of Pharmacy, have been named Vice-Presidents of the sections indicated—viz., M. Monren for organic chemistry, and M. Lebeau for mineral chemistry.

NAMES OF THOROUGHFARES.—In view of the list of names of eminent Englishmen of science recently submitted to the London County Council as suitable titles for metropolitan thoroughfares, it is interesting to recall how extensively this idea has been put into practice in Paris. Among the names thus immortalised by the Municipal Council may be noted those of Bayen, Berthollet, Chaptal, J. B. Dumas, Fourcroy, Gay-Lussac, Lavoisier, Parmentier, Pasteur, Raspail, Robiquet, Rouelle, Thénard, and Vauquelin. Outside chemistry and pharmacy Buffon and Brown-Séquard, Claude-Bernard and Cuvier, Guy-Patin and Geoffroy St.

Hilaire, Larrey and Lacépède may be noted. Nor are eminent foreigners forgotten—Berzelius, Cavendish, Cels, Davy, Faraday, and Priestley have each their "rue," English chemists thus being fairly well represented.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Basutoland.

INDISCRIMINATE MEDICINE-VENDING.—The chief medical officer of Basutoland, in his report for 1907-1908, states that urgent need exists for a Medical and Pharmacy Act to restrict the indiscriminate sale of medicines. The European holders of trading licences not only sell patent medicines, but diagnose and treat cases of serious illness. The report states that it would not be difficult to trace disastrous consequences from such proceedings, which at present are not checked owing to the absence of any law.

Cape Colony.

KIMBERLEY.—Business still remains quiet. Rain is plentiful and the Vaal River is in flood, but the country looks very well.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the N.D.C.A. at Kimberley on February 18, a list of suggestions for amending the Medicine-stamp Act was drawn up, and a copy sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

JANUARY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports of medicinal preparations in Cape Colony during January were valued at 5,735*l.*, against 5,225*l.* in 1908. Drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs were imported to the value of 17,211*l.*, against 20,222*l.* in 1908; oilmen's stores, 5,881*l.*, against 8,364*l.* January exports included 50,073 lb. aloes (436*l.*), against 47,989 lb. (452*l.*) in the corresponding month of 1908.

A MANGANESE DISCOVERY.—A rich deposit of manganese ore, stated to be 1,000 acres in extent, is reported to have been found on the slopes of Devil's Peak, at the back of Cape Town. About 120 tons of ore, some of which is of exceptional quality, has already been dug out. Mr. H. Evans (of Petersen & Co., Ltd.) is satisfied that an extensive deposit of good-quality ore exists. However, previous manganese-mining ventures in the vicinity of Table Mountain have failed.

Transvaal.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.—Under proclamation in the Government Gazette of the Transvaal, dated February 19, the proprietary remedy known as "Perry Davis's Pain-killer" has been included under the definition of "intoxicating liquor," as laid down in Section 3 of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance, 1902.

PATENT AND DUTCH MEDICINES.—Consequent upon the controversy in the Johannesburg Press concerning the action of the Law Department of the Government in issuing instructions to magistrates as to not granting licences to general dealers for the sale of certain specified patent and Dutch medicines, containing poisons, wherever there is a chemist to satisfy local requirements (*C. & D.*, March 13, p. 395), our Pretoria correspondent has interviewed the Chief Law Adviser to the Crown and has obtained conclusive information on the subject as follows:

No instructions have been issued restricting the issue of certificates, under Section 5 of the Transvaal Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance No. 18 (1905), by a magistrate empowering the general dealer to sell poisons for mining, agricultural, or industrial purposes, and poisons for the destruction of vermin, wild animals, treatment of sheep-scab, etc.

The instructions issued refer to the certificate under Section 7 of the above Ordinance, which enables the holder of a general-dealer's licence to sell certain specified patent and Dutch medicines, containing poisons, regarding which magistrates are instructed to issue these certificates only when there is no chemist within a reasonable distance.

In other words, the Magistrate will use his discretion

concerning certificates for the sale of popular remedies containing poisons. General dealers who will in future be debarred from trading in these preparations will be allowed ample time for the disposal of their stocks. The contention of Mr. Cruickshank (*C. & D.*, March 13, p. 395) that many well-known remedies (including eucalyptus oil, Vinolia preparations, vaseline, etc.) may no longer be sold by the general dealer is thus far from being correct.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A SPECIAL and largely attended meeting of chemists under the auspices of this Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Room, Cape Town, on February 25, to receive the report of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Froembling (Chairman), W. E. Crow, A. E. A. Tothill, G. R. Cleghorn, and H. R. Peck (Secretary), *re* the Stamps Act, Mr. W. Froembling (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. F. P. Hutchinson (Paarl), A. J. Rivett, S. Adams, J. Francis (Wynberg), W. Tullett, J. Patterson, W. Harlow, H. Evans, F. W. Bird, R. Allen, W. S. Pollexfen, E. Scaife, and J. Dell (Secretary).

The President, in introducing the subject, commented severely on the Government definitions, and stated that they had gone far beyond legislation in other centres. They felt that if the Government had availed themselves of the assistance of the Society no such injustice would have been perpetrated.

A letter was then read from the Northern Districts Chemists' Association, in which it was stated that the Act should be withdrawn, or, failing that, certain amendments should be adopted. These coincided very closely with the recommendations of the committee, which embodied the following conclusions:

1. That all medicines coming under the Stamp Act already pay substantial duties in passing through the Customs, and in this respect are not on the same footing as similar articles in England.
2. That the operation of the Act as interpreted by the Treasury is more far-reaching than Parliament ever intended it to be.
3. That the Act as it stands includes a large number of products which are exempt from the Medicine-stamp Act of Great Britain.
4. That it is doubtful if the amount derived from the sale of stamps will equal the loss of revenue in the Customs Department caused by decreased importations, consequent on the diminished sales due to enhanced charges to the public necessary under the Stamp Act.
5. That the tax falls principally on the poor and sick, and in this respect the committee cannot but regard it as an unfair and cruel enactment.

The committee proceeded to recommend that the Government be asked to consider the extreme desirability of repealing the sections of the Act in respect of patent and proprietary medicines, but if they decline the committee urged that the strongest possible representations be made as to the necessity of amending the Act in the following particulars:

- (a) That the existing definitions in Section 8 be amended by the addition of the following proviso: "That nothing in these definitions shall be held to include any preparation the composition of which is known, admitted, or approved."
- (b) That the definition of the word "Medicine" should be clearly stated in the Act.
- (c) That the Act shall not operate on medicines designed for use on animals.
- (d) That the Act shall not affect toilet articles and foods.
- (e) That the expression "Exposed for sale" be omitted, and that the stamping of any article shall only apply to an actual retail sale.
- (f) That the amount of the stamp duty be revised and that a charge of one penny in the shilling or part of a shilling be levied in lieu of the existing scale of charges.
- (g) That in the cancellation of the stamp the dating be omitted.

Finally the committee recommend that the opinion of every member of the Society and every registered chemist in Cape Colony be taken as speedily as possible on their report, in the form of a referendum embodying the following questions:

1. Are you in favour of a repeal of the Medicine-stamp Act in its entirety?
2. Are you in favour of the amendments to the Stamp Act specified in the attached report, if a complete repeal is unattainable?
3. If not favourable to any of the amendments, please give your opinion on those with which you do not agree.

The President said, after this report had been read, that he did not wish it to be in any way understood that they were attacking the Government, of which he was a supporter, but only asking that chemists generally should be more fairly treated. Mr. Crow spoke vigorously in support of the committee's recommendation, and stated that in this legislation the Cape stands alone among the States of South Africa. Messrs. F. C. Mathew, H. Evans, J. Hall, F. P. Hutchinson, and J. Clayton Smith also took part in the debate, all praising the work of the committee, though differing from them on certain details. Mr. J. Sowden considered that it would be madness to ask the Treasury to take off the duties altogether, but he was entirely with the committee in trying to

secure a workable Act. The Government wanted the money, and it was useless to ask them to forgo it. Mr. H. R. Peck had no objection to the Government getting revenue, but objected to it being got in an unjust manner. The intention was to get at quack medicines, and the Government should not have tried to go further. Mr. Crow thought that the best course was to put the report before all the chemists of the Colony, so that their views might be ascertained. Mr. A. J. Rivett thought that the first part should be omitted, as it was quite unlikely that the Government would withdraw the Act. Mr. Sowden wanted a minority report sent with the committee's report, to show that the meeting did not unanimously favour it. Mr. J. Clayton Smith moved as an amendment:

That the chemists of the Colony be asked to specify their agreement with the specific clauses, or alternatively to express an opinion on those with which they did not agree.

This was accepted by the committee, and by a unanimous vote it was decided to submit the amended report to every chemist in the Colony.

Transvaal Pharmacy Board.

At the monthly meeting at Johannesburg on February 19 Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A. (President), occupied the chair, the others present being Dr. J. van Nickerk, Messrs. J. H. Dinwoodie, R. Butters, J. R. Jones, C. Keir, and the Secretary.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.—Arthur Henry Jones, chemist and druggist, appeared on a charge of having contravened the Opium Ordinance. He admitted the facts of the conviction in the Magistrates' Court, Johannesburg, and expressed regret, trusting the Board would treat him leniently. The case having been considered, the President announced that the Board had found that the accused had been guilty of grossly improper conduct and had decided that he be severely reprimanded and cautioned. This was the second case within a very short period, and the Board was determined to use every means in its power to put an end to the practices complained of. If the reprimand administered failed to exert a deterring influence, it would be necessary to adopt other and more extreme measures.

GENERAL DEALERS' LICENCES.—The Assistant Colonial Secretary wrote stating that all resident magistrates had been notified to see that the instructions regarding the granting of licences to general dealers, for the sale of certain patent and Dutch medicines containing poisons, were strictly complied with (see also p. 480 under "Transvaal").

THE REGISTER.—Mr. F. T. S. Jennings, chemist and druggist, Transvaal, was placed on the register. An application was received from Mr. T. Hannah for registration in virtue of holding the Natal Pharmacy Board qualification. It was decided to inform the applicant that in the absence of a reciprocal recognition of certificates between the Natal and Transvaal Boards he could only effect registration by passing the examination of the latter.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

NO DRUG-STORE COMBINE.—The William B. Riker & Son Co. and Hegeman & Co., large pharmacy companies in New York City, have frequently been reported during recent months to be contemplating a merging of interests. This has now been officially denied.

FORMULÆ DECLARATION.—Every Session there are introduced into a considerable number of the State Legislatures Bills which provide that patent medicines must bear their formulæ upon the label. This year is no exception to the rule, and there are at least six or seven Bills of this kind pending. The patent medicine manufacturers usually have no difficulty in staving off measures of this character.

THE PHENACETIN CONTROVERSY has been renewed, says the "American Druggist," by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. in conjunction with the Monsanto Chemical Co., of St. Louis. These companies have asked for a rehearing of their case before the three secretaries who are charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. The point at issue is whether acetphenetidine shall be marked in inter-State trade as a "derivative" of acetanilide.

NEW YORK PHARMACY BILLS.—Reference has been made in this column to the plan of Governor Hughes, in New York State, of abolishing the present system of having the Board of Pharmacy elected by chemists themselves, and instead to have it appointed by the Governor. Two Bills with this purpose in view have been introduced into the State Legisla-

ture—one representing the Governor's views and the other containing more specifically what the chemists of the State consider a fair compromise.

THE USE OF PRESERVATIVES.—Now that the Federal Government has decided, on the advice of the Referee Board of Consulting Experts, to permit the use of sodium benzoate as a preservative in foods in quantities not greater than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent., more or less confusion has arisen because some of the State Governments have barred the use of preservatives altogether. This is one of the defects of the U.S. form of government—namely, that the Federal and State authorities may take different attitudes and cause manufacturers considerable embarrassment in inter State commerce.

TARIF EFFECTS.—According to the "Liverpool Post" an eminent English chemist has just received a remarkable illustration of the stringency of the American tariff regulations. He desired to present a silver cup to the Pharmaceutical Society of a great American city, in recognition of the brotherly ties existing between members of the same calling in both countries. He was faced, however, with a demand from the officials of the United States Customs that he should pay an *ad valorem* duty of 45 per cent. Only medals and cups won by Americans in international competitions are exempted from this duty.

IMPORTING OPIUM.—At the meeting in the U.S. Custom house of the Conference of the wholesale and importing drug-trade (see *C. & D.*, March 20, p. 449), the suggestions agreed upon by those present were that the importation of opium be only made in case lots of not less than 100 lb., as this would tend to eliminate irresponsible parties from the trade. Also that a minimum of 50 oz. and 25-oz. packages be adopted for the weights of morphine and codeine respectively; that some system of permits be issued to importers by the Government, and that the names of importers be registered with the Customs Department. The regulations have yet to be drafted.

LABELLING PROPRIETARIES.—The recent food and drug laws of the National and State Governments provide that the presence of certain narcotics and the amount of alcohol must be declared on the label of all medicaments. Incidentally this requirement involves the stock of patent medicines which was on the shelves of the retail chemists of the country before the laws went into effect, and a problem of great practical importance is thus presented. The pharmacists of several States are now restless because the officials have declared that time enough has passed for everybody to get his stock labelled in conformity with the laws, and that hereafter prosecutions will be made without fear or favour. This means that pharmacists must go through their stocks of patent medicines and label them according to the content of proscribed ingredients—a difficult and onerous task.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

New South Wales.

PURE FOOD ACT.—Mr. Thomas S. Loney, pharmaceutical chemist, received early in February an invitation from the Premier's Department to join the Advisory Committee provided for under the Pure Food Act, which he has accepted.

Tasmania.

RECIPROCITY.—The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania has adopted a regulation, gazetted on February 2, which goes further in regard to reciprocity than any other Australian State. The regulation says:

The Board will recognise, under Sub-section 2 of Section 21 of the Act, the final examination certificate of every Pharmacy Board in the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Pharmacy Boards of New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope; but this regulation shall not apply to any modified examination.

New Zealand pharmacists get their first footing in the Commonwealth under this regulation.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

INDIAN OPIUM.—The Indian Financial Statement reveals a heavy deficit for 1908-9, and estimates a small surplus for 1909-10, notwithstanding a prospective large decrease of 1,468,200*l.* in the revenue from opium. This decrease is calculated on the anticipation of lower prices at Calcutta and the accumulation of the duty-paid article at Bombay, the Malwa growers having paid largely in advance to secure the right of exportation during 1909-10, in view of the limitation of the total amount to be exported in that year.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS IN CEYLON.—The imports in 1908 amounted to 83,253 bottles, valued at Rs. 23,261. Of these, 16,323 bottles came from the United Kingdom, 3,950 from Austria, 23,258 from France, 33,597 from Germany, 2,000 from Holland, and 4,092 from Switzerland. Aerated and mineral waters (produce of the Colony) exported last year amounted to 12,458 bottles, valued at Rs. 13,758.

BURMAH DRUG IMPORTS.—The imports of drugs and pharmaceutical products into Burmah from July 1907 to June 1908 amounted in value to 32,720*l.*, as compared with 21,520*l.* in the previous twelve months. All articles coming under this heading showed increased imports, with the exception of cocaine, the arrivals of which were *nil*. It is probable that the decrease in the imports of cocaine is more apparent than real, as it is supposed that a good deal of smuggling is carried on. Drugs come almost entirely from England and Germany.

Japanese Jottings.

A HYGIENIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION was opened at Kure from January 5 to January 10.

A **COMMEMORATION CEREMONY** is to be held in honour of the completion of twenty-five years' service as professor at the Tokyo Medical University by Dr. Nagayoshi Nagai.

JAPAN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. Ninetaro Tokushima, Hiroshi Osawa, Takuichi Soezima, and Sojiro Furita have been elected honorary members of this Association.

EXAMINATIONS.—Forty-five students were registered as pharmacists in Japan recently, while from the Tokyo Military Medical College seventy-nine military pharmacists (first, second, and third class) graduated.

JAPAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this Society was held in the lecture-room of the Pharmaceutical Department of the Tokyo University on February 13. Drs. Jokichi Takamine and Yugi Okada were elected honorary members.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE PHARMACY ORDINANCE.—At the Osaka Prefecture during last year, three medical practitioners, three pharmacists, and fifteen druggists were fined for contraventions of the pharmacy ordinance. In the Gifu Prefecture three hospitals, nine pharmacists, seventy-seven druggists, and 212 medical men had fines imposed for keeping drugs either adulterated or of a low standard.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Koheita Sakurai, Professor of Pharmaceutics at the Kanazawa Medical College, will be sent to Europe during the year by the Minister of Education to study European pharmacy. Mr. Yasusaburo Hirose, a graduate of the Tokyo University, left Kobe by the *Mishima Maru* on January 30 for a four-years' training in pharmaceutical science under Dr. Liebermann at the Berlin University.

DRUG INSPECTION.—During last year the medical inspectors in the Hyogo Prefecture visited 604 business premises, and obtained 1,095 samples of adulterated or low-quality drugs in 250 of them. Fourteen out of thirty-five pharmacies possessed 167 drugs below standard, while of 289 druggists and 260 medical practitioners the wrongdoers numbered 77 and 155 respectively, with 276 and 637 samples of drugs below the standard. From twelve manufacturing chemists visited one sample only proved deficient, and of the eight hospitals three yielded twelve drugs below standard.

Colonial and Foreign News.

HOSPITAL CONTRACT.—The Society for Providing Drugs and Appliances to Hospitals, of which the chairman is Mr. T. Filo (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Hungary), has held the contract for the supply of drugs, medicinal preparations, and medicated wines to all the hospitals of Budapest for twenty years. The Society has a very large business, and employs twenty qualified assistants, six managers, and a manufacturing chemist.

SMUGGLED HASHISH.—The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reports that a large quantity of hashish—a drug the importation of which into Egypt is prohibited—was seized after being found, as it is alleged, in the possession of British soldiers arriving by an Army transport. Large quantities of the drug have since been found, so it is declared, in British barracks at Cairo and Alexandria. The soldiers appear to have been made the intermediaries of hashish merchants.

ADVERTISING IN RUSSIA.—According to the new regulations issued by the Russian Minister of the Interior, the local medical authorities are entrusted with the censorship of all advertisements and publications affecting the practice of healing, dentistry, and pharmacy, the sale of remedies and appliances to promote health, cosmetics and hygienic preparations, health-resorts, medicinal and table waters. Advertisements that have been passed by the medical authorities may only be published in the papers appearing within the limits of the governments or territories under their respective supervision.

HUNGARIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—The third edition of the Hungarian Pharmacopoeia is in preparation, and will appear in June. The second was published in 1888 and a Supplement in 1896. The first edition of this Pharmacopoeia appeared in 1871, before which time there was used in Hungary the Pharmacopoeia Austriaca. The third Hungarian Pharmacopoeia will not show very great changes, except that antiquated galenical preparations have been discontinued. There are also many new preparations admitted, such as syrup of hypophosphites, syrup of albuminate of iron, and acid aceto-salicyclic. For chief titles the Latin names are given, and as secondary titles the Hungarian equivalents. The descriptions are given in both Latin and Hungarian. As an example of the changes it may be noted that the distilled waters must now be made with essential oils, and not, as before, by distilling the herb. The Pharmacopoeia is published by the authority of the Government, and has therefore legal force.

DRUG AND FOOD ANALYSES IN NICARAGUA.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a contract entered into by the Nicaraguan Government and a private firm for the establishment of a chemical laboratory for the analysis of imported foods and drugs. The contract, which was entered into in conformity with the provisions of the decree of April 6, 1908 (which prohibits the importation of adulterated foods and drugs), stipulated that an office (to be called the General Office of Chemical Analysis) was to be established at Managua within four months of the date of the contract (August 28, 1908), to be provided with a complete chemical laboratory and managed by a competent chemist. The Government will not allow entry through the Custom-house to imported food products, mineral waters, wines, beers, liquors, drugs, patent medicines, and medicaments in general, unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the General Office of Chemical Analysis, or unless such a certificate has already been sent to Custom-houses in respect of similar articles. The above provisions as to certificates will come into force on April 18, 1909. The General Office of Chemical Analysis will issue the respective certificates to manufacturers and their agents, and to exporters or commission houses, and will send a copy to all Nicaraguan Custom-houses, provided that the interested parties previously send samples of the goods for analysis and pay certain fees, which are, for patent medicines, poisonous medicaments and substances, \$50 (American gold), drugs and medicaments in general \$10, food preserved in tins \$20, and analysis of substances and articles not specified from \$20 to \$50.

Contracts.

The following have been settled since our last report :

Bourne Guardians.—Mills & Baxter for water-beds.
 Whitechapel Guardians.—Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., for soap.
 Sheffield Guardians.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for drugs.
 Warrington Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for drugs.
 St. Albans Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs, etc.
 Hereford Guardians.—McDougall Bros. for the supply of disinfectants.
 Hinckley Urban Council.—Knight & Crofts, Hinckley, for disinfectants.
 Chester Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Huke, chemist and druggist, Chester, for drugs.
 Merthyr Tydfil Guardians.—Mr. V. A. Wills, chemist and druggist, for drugs.
 Atherstone Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Parkinson, chemist and druggist, for chemicals.
 Hull Guardians.—Kingston Medical and Surgical Supply Co. for surgical appliances.
 Reigate Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Fowler, pharmaceutical chemist, Rodhill, for drugs.
 Wrexham Guardians.—Francis & Co., Wrexham, for chemists' goods at 23*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*
 Brentford District Council.—Mr. J. B. Humble for the six months' supply of chemicals.
 Lewisham Guardians.—The Dunlop Rubber Co., for the supply of waterproof sheeting.
 Runcorn Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Weston, chemist and druggist, Runcorn, for drugs.
 Hemsworth Guardians.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist and druggist, Hemsworth, for drugs.
 Louth Rural Council.—Mr. H. D. Simpson, chemist and druggist, Louth, for disinfectants.
 Shardlow Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Mason, chemist and druggist, Melbourne, Derby, for drugs.
 Amersham Guardians.—Mr. I. R. Phillips, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gal.
 Mansfield Town Council.—Mr. J. F. Dickenson, chemist and druggist, appointed chemist for a year.
 Wakefield Guardians.—Mr. W. Pollard, chemist and druggist, Wakefield, for drugs, surgical appliances, etc.
 West Ham Town Council.—Middleton & Co. and A. C. Young & Co. for the year's supply of chemicals.
 Swaffham Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Cooper, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Swaffham, for disinfectants.
 Chipping Norton Guardians.—Mr. H. W. G. Morris, chemist and druggist, Chipping Norton, for disinfectants.
 Bury St. Edmunds Guardians.—Mr. W. E. Youngman, chemist and druggist, Bury St. Edmunds, for drug-supply.
 Dartford Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for drugs and druggists' sundries; Mr. W. T. Bruce, London, for disinfectants.
 Southend Town Council.—Mr. F. Ingram Johnson, chemist and druggist, Park Street, Southend, for druggists' goods to the hospital.
 Milton Regis Guardians.—Mr. J. E. French, chemist and druggist, 128 High Street, Sittingbourne, for chemists' goods, at 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
 Yarmouth Guardians.—Mr. T. J. Woodcock, chemist and druggist, Church Plain, Great Yarmouth, for the half-yearly supply of drugs.
 Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for drugs; Jones & Co., Mile End, London, E., for methylated spirit.
 Aberystwith Guardians.—Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist and druggist, 7 Pier Street, Aberystwith, has obtained the disinfectant-contract.
 Mutford and Lotheringland Guardians.—Boots, Ltd. (Lowestoft), for drugs and chemists' sundries to the workhouse during the ensuing half-year.
 Pembroke Union.—Mr. R. H. Treweeks, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Pembroke, was the successful tenderer for the supply of drugs and chemicals.
 Kensington Guardians.—For annual supplies: Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs at 252*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and S. Maw, Son & Sons for druggists' sundries at 398*l.* 8*s.*
 Hackney Borough Council.—A. C. Young & Co. for carbolic powder at 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton; Adeock, Easton & Co. for carbolic acid at 10*d.* per gal. for annual supplies.
 Kettering Guardians.—Mr. W. Hitchman, chemist and druggist, Kettering, for surgical dressings and drugs; the Sanitas Co. and McDougall Bros. for disinfectants.
 Chichester Guardians.—Mr. Sidney Bastow, pharmaceutical chemist, Chichester, for cod-liver oil at 1*s.* per pint; Timothy White Co., Ltd., for carbolic acid at 1*s.* 6*d.* per gal.

Leyton Urban Council.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Sheffield, and Mr. S. C. Edwards for disinfectants; Mr. T. H. Seed, chemist and druggist, Leyton, for chemists' sundries.

Barking Town Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants; Mr. J. Freeman, chemist and druggist, Barking, for drugs and chemists' goods.

Islington Guardians.—Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Ancoats Vale Rubber Co., Ltd., Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., P. B. Cow & Co., and Pocock Bros. for the supplies of waterproof sheeting and indiarubber goods.

Battersea Borough Council.—C. Young & Co., Middleton Bros., Quibell Bros., Ltd., the Sanitas Co., Ltd., Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., and Formaline Hygiene Co., Ltd., for the year's supplies of disinfectants.

Blackburn Guardians.—For half-yearly supplies Messrs. J. Shorrocks & Son for dry-salters' sundries; Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Blackburn, for machinery oils; and Mr. C. M. Parkinson, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, for oils and paints.

Deptford Borough Council.—Middleton Bros. for disinfectants and sundries; The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for drain-testers, sulphur candles, Sanitas disinfectants, and Kingzett's patent sulphur fims; the Lawes Chemical Co., Ltd., for disinfectants during the ensuing year.

St. Pancras Union.—T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King for drugs; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for medical and surgical appliances, optical goods, and proprietary articles; B. Pratt & Co. for dressings; The Hospitals and General Contract Co., Ltd., for sundries, during the ensuing year.

London County Council.—For the annual supply of waterproof and indiarubber goods to the Asylums Committee at estimated values: The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 452*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., 64*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; the Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 59*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Swansea Town Council.—For the year's disinfectant supplies: The United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloros and chloride of lime; McDougall Bros. for disinfecting soap, McDougall's soluble powder, and Vapoform lamps; the Killgerm Co., Ltd., for formalin tablets, disinfecting-powder, disinfecting-fluid, and sulphur candles.

Islington Guardians.—At a meeting on March 18 the Stores and Contract Committee reported that the committee failed to see any reason for altering tender-forms so that requirements as to certain standards should replace proprietary articles wherever possible. Mr. T. H. Dey moved that the report be referred back, but the committee's recommendation was carried.

Cannock Union.—Mr. T. W. Garland, pharmaceutical chemist, Cannock, for dressing-combs at 5*s.* per doz., tooth-brushes at 5*s.* 9*d.* per doz., feeding-bottles at 5*s.* per doz., disinfecting-fluid at 10½*d.* per pint bot., fullers' earth at 3½*d.* per ½-lb. box, cod liver oil at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gal., grey wool at 2*s.* 9*d.* per doz. sheets; Mr. E. A. Fereday, chemist and druggist, for dust combs at 5*s.* 3*d.* per doz., thermometers at 1*s.* 9*d.* each, cotton-wool at 10½*d.* per lb., lint at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., castor oil at 6*s.* per gal., brimstone at 1½*d.* per lb.

Camberwell Borough Council.—For the annual supplies of disinfectants: Pryke & Palmer, for permanganate of potash at 1*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* per cwt., euceryl fluid disinfectant at 4*s.* 5*d.* per gal., Jeyes' fluid at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ltd., for carbolic powder (15-per-cent.) at 2*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per ton; the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for corrosive-sublimite solution (1 in 1,000) at 1½*d.* per gal., formalin solution (40-per-cent.) at 3*s.* 10*d.* per gal., Sanitas, crude, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal., formalin tablets at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb., sulphur candles (Kingzett's) at 1*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

Holborn.—At a meeting of the Borough Council on March 24, the Public Health Committee reported that tenders had been received from Adeock, Easton & Co., Browden, Sons & Co., Ltd., Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Chinosol Hygienic Co., Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Fletcher Bros., Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd., Grindley & Co., Ltd., Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd., Killgerm Co., Ltd., McDougall Bros., Middleton Bros., Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Quibell Bros., Ltd., Rowan Bros., Sanitas Co., Ltd., Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd., and W. & F. Walker, Ltd. The tenders of Adeock, Easton & Co., Ltd., and Middleton Bros. were accepted.

Southampton.—The Bevois Ward Ratepayers' Association considered on March 16, among other matters, drug-tenders. Mr. Rolss drew attention to the form of tender issued by the Southampton Union requiring tenders according to, or at a discount on, the price-list of a London firm of wholesale druggists. Mr. Trim, of the Contracts Committee of the Union, replied that the list was merely a standard to go by. Mr. Deal considered that the local man should be given the contract if he could do justice to it, and if there was a reasonable discount allowed throughout the chemists should have the contract in turn. Mr. Rolss thought that this form of tender advertised a particular firm. The matter then dropped.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Mustard-leaf or Fly-blister.—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on March 18, the case of *Harrison v. the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd.* (see *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 398), was again mentioned. The pursuer sought 1,000*l.* damages from the defenders, alleging that they supplied a fly-blister when a mustard-leaf was asked for. The case was now taken out of court, the pursuer having accepted the defenders' offer of 50*l.* damages and expenses.

Claim for Salary.—In the West London County Court on March 22, Herbert James Gay, chemist's assistant, sued the Imperial Drug Co., Ltd., of 171 Fulham Road, for 6*l.*, being one week's salary and 3*l.* in lieu of a week's notice. The defendants lodged a counter-claim for 10*s.*, which was admitted. The facts of the case were reported in the *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 363. His Honour (Sir Wm. Selfe) now gave judgment for the amount claimed payable forthwith, and costs.

Sulphur Black that Failed.—Judge Gent, of the Huddersfield County Court, has given his decision in the action *Braun v. Leitch*, in which the plaintiff sought to recover 100*l.* damages from Messrs. John W. Leitch & Co., chemical manufacturers, Milnsbridge, for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff's case was that he undertook (for 25*l.* a month and commission) to make concentrated sulphur black, but the raw material (nitro-chloro-benzol) supplied to him and the apparatus were defective, which prevented him turning out the stipulated quantity of three to four tons a week. To this the defendants replied that the plaintiff approved of the plant before entering into the contract, and never complained of it or the nitro-chloro-benzol until months afterwards. Alterations were made in the plant and nitro-chloro-benzol obtained from Germany at the request of the plaintiff; but still he failed to make the black in adequate quality or quantity, and admitted he could not make it. He made 200*l.* worth at a cost of 800*l.* in eight months. His Honour gave a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

High Court Cases.

SACCHARIN PATENTS.

In the Chancery Division on March 19, before Mr. Justice Eve, the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd. *v.* the National Saccharin Co., Ltd., came up for hearing by way of a motion by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants from using certain patents which the Saccharin Corporation had sued upon, or from dealing with certain packages of saccharin now at Hull, which they alleged were infringements of their patents.

Mr. Colefax, who appeared for the plaintiff company, said that the patents in question referred principally to the purification stage of the manufacture of saccharin, and at the present moment there was a consignment in bond in this country of eight cases of saccharin, each of 50 kilos. When he mentioned to his Lordship that there was a profit of something like 1*l.* a pound on saccharin, his Lordship would see how important a matter it was that the defendants should be restrained from dealing with it. The great danger was that it should get into circulation.

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., said that he wanted a little time, as he had had no real opportunity of going into the matter. They had only just started the saccharin business.

Mr. Colefax said that this company was only formed on March 5, and for anything they knew it had no capital, the nominal capital being only 1,000*l.* It apparently had imported a large quantity of saccharin, and if it was going to be in a position to deal with that before next Friday it would be a serious matter.

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., said he thought he would be able to show sufficient ground for his case by Tuesday. The plaintiff company had held a monopoly for saccharin for many years, and the fundamental patent for its manufacture expired in 1908. His clients were intending to, and were, manufacturing saccharin in accordance with that fundamental patent under which the plaintiffs were suing. The saccharin was manufactured in Switzerland. He thought there was no evidence except that of Dr. Passmore, which went to make a *prima facie* case on the part of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Colefax said that they had included their patents in the manufacture.

Mr. Justice Eve said he was desirous of protecting the plaintiffs. Could the defendants not give an undertaking?

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., said that in the absence of his clients he could not give an undertaking, but he would have to submit to an order.

Mr. Colefax then read affidavits which showed that the defendant company was registered on March 5, the signatories being James Hindle, James William Hindle, and David Gibson Binnington, the first and last named gentlemen being nominated directors. On March 15, 1909, eight casks of saccharin were landed at Hull from Rotterdam, and were believed to have been manufactured in Germany. According to the latest information they had not paid duty as yet. A further affidavit by Dr. Passmore, after setting out that saccharin is a coal-tar derivative 550 times the strength of sugar, went on to set out that saccharin could not be manufactured otherwise than by the processes and patents which were the property of the plaintiffs. Under those circumstances counsel urged that that in itself was sufficient evidence under which to make an order.

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., said that his clients were raising a very substantial question. They said that the patent which had given the plaintiffs a monopoly for years had lapsed, and they were going to manufacture according to that patent, which was common property.

His Lordship granted the order till next Friday (March 26).

In the Chancery Division on March 23, Mr. Justice Joyce had before him the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., *v.* McNicol. Mr. Colefax, counsel for the plaintiffs, said this was a motion for judgment. The defendant did not appear, but he had put in a defence which was struck out. The defendant had been duly served.—His Lordship remarked that the order appeared rather wide.—Mr. Colefax did not think so. The order asked was exactly the same as had been granted in many cases.—Ultimately his Lordship granted the order.

THE END OF THE BILE BEANS CASE.

THERE was set down for trial before the Lord President of the Edinburgh Court of Session and a jury, on March 14, the action by George Graham Davidson, chemist, trading as George Davidson & Co., 14 Queen Street and 1 Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh, against C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Greek Street, Leeds, in which Davidson sued for 10,000*l.* as damages for alleged slander. The action arose out of an unsuccessful one raised by the defenders' predecessors in the business against the pursuer for selling as Bile Beans pills which were not manufactured by the Bile Beans Co. In the present action Davidson complained of statements which were made against him in the previous action, and also of statements which the offenders had since caused to be made to his customers and others with the view to getting them to break their contracts with him. The part of the case referring to the proceedings in the former action was disallowed, but an issue was adjusted on the statement caused to be made by the defenders to the effect that the indemnity held by the pursuer was worthless. This was the case to go before the jury at the trial last week, but on Saturday, March 20, intimation was made in the First Division of the Court that an extra-judicial settlement of the case had been arrived at under which the defenders have paid over to the pursuer a sum of money in name of damages.

A CHEMIST'S BANKING SCHEME.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Eve, on March 19, on behalf of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Mr. Younger, K.C., applied for an injunction to restrain the Standard Bank Co., Ltd., from carrying on business under its present name or any name not sufficiently distinguished from the name of the plaintiffs' bank. The plaintiff company is an old-established one and well known, while the defendant company was registered early this year, with a nominal capital of 1,100*l.* for the purpose of developing an idea of banking originated by Mr. Robert Marsden Graham, a pharmacist, and after he had got the necessary people together the capital was to be increased to 500,000*l.* The company was registered as the Standard Bank of England, but the officials at Somerset House raised an objection to such a name as that, and so the name "Standard Bank" was adopted.

Mr. Evans, on behalf of Mr. Graham, said that the

plaintiffs' bank in the first place was never originally known by their present name at all, and that Mr. Graham did not intend to carry on any banking business either in the City or South Africa, but in the West-end. He submitted that this motion was quite premature. Mr. Graham objected to indicate in the title of his bank what his plan was till a later date, when his scheme was matured.

Mr. Justice Eve: Why not call it "Graham's Standard Bank" or the "Chemist's Bank" or the "Pharmaceutical Bank"? (Laughter.)

Mr. Evans said that no doubt his Lordship's suggestions were valuable, but he pressed upon his Lordship the right which Mr. Graham had to the title.

His Lordship granted the order asked for. In the course of his judgment he said he was surprised that when the matters raised by the plaintiffs were put before Mr. Graham and his advisers they did not at once say that under the circumstances they would rearrange their title, but they would not drop the name. Mr. Graham says that he proposed at a later date to invite the public to subscribe 500,000*l.* for the purpose of giving his idea a chance. His Lordship thought he was not imposing any unjust burden on him by saying the name ought to be changed at the very first opportunity.

Mr. Evans asked for the injunction to be stayed for a sufficient time to enable them to change the name.

Mr. Justice Eve: There are only two shareholders; why can't you do it this afternoon? (Laughter.)

The injunction was ordered to be stayed for a month, Mr. Younger, K.C., saying that his firm were willing to let off the defendants in respect to damages and costs.

[Mr. Robert Marsden Graham is on the Register of Chemists and Druggists as having passed the Minor examination in January 1904, and as of 50 Hornby Road, Blackpool. Since then he has been on the staff of Messrs. North & Rao, Ltd., chemists, Yokohama. EDITOR C. & D.]

Dentists Act.

"PAINLESSLY FITTED."

BEFORE the Brighton Borough Bench on March 23, Moss Harris, Norfolk Square, Brighton, was summoned under Section 3, at the instance of the British Dental Association, for using a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. For the prosecution Barnes *v.* Brown was cited, and it was stated that the defendant had used in a circular the words "If over thirty years' practical experience can do any good—don't delay, call to-day," also under the heading of "American System," the words, "Artificial teeth of the highest quality, on the latest English and American principles, painlessly fitted by atmospheric suction without extracting stumps." It was intimated that the defendant was willing to withdraw the circulars, counsel for the Association and for him having agreed that the summons would be withdrawn if he paid 5*l.* 5*s.* towards the cost of the prosecution. The defendant had been in practice before the Act, but had not registered at the proper time. The Magistrates consented to the withdrawal of the summons on the agreed terms.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Coleford (Dean Forest) on March 16, Charles Smith, of Lydbrook, was fined 10*s.* and costs for selling this spirit 70 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

Deeds of Arrangement.

HOLIDAY, THOMAS WILLIAM, trading as Holiday & Co., Todds Nook, Barrack Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and residing at the Tenter Terrace, Durham, Wholesale Druggist and Dry-salter.—Trustee, T. Eyton, County Chambers, Westgate Road, Newcastle, C.A. Dated March 10; filed March 16. Liabilities unsecured, 539*l.*; estimated net assets, 216*l.* Among the creditors are Sanderson & Co., Hull (59*l.*).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 13 Lord Street, Clayton, Manchester, late trading at the Victoria Chemical-works, Victoria Street, Openshaw, Manchester, as Thomas Robinson, Chemical Manufacturer.—Trustee, A. Yearsley, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated March 12; filed March 19. Liabilities unsecured, 2,411*l.*; estimated net assets, 10*l.* Among the creditors are: The Pontithel Chemical Co., Credenhill (93*l.*);

Tennants & Co., Manchester (60*l.*); Cowper Chemical Co. (66*l.*).

FARR, FRANCIS WILLIAM, trading as Farr & Sons, 1 Tonnage Street, Lowestoft, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, L. Blake, Hall Quay Chambers, Great Yarmouth, C.A. Dated March 15; filed March 22. Liabilities unsecured, 579*l.*; estimated net assets, 120*l.* Among the creditors are: Barclay & Sons, Ltd. (19*l.*); Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (19*l.*); T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd. (11*l.*); Davy Hill & Hodgkinson, Ltd. (19*l.*); Heaton, Squire & Francis, Ltd. (15*l.*); Warrick Bros. (13*l.*); C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds (12*l.*); Smith & Sons, Norwich (10*l.*); J. H. Haywood, Nottingham (1*l.*); and the Erasmie Co., Ltd., Warrington (15*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

DIXON, R. B., and GRAVES, W. E., surgeons, 10, Lee High Road, Lewisham, London, S.E., under the style of Duncan & Graves.

GROOM, H., GROOM, G., and GROOM, J., mineral-water manufacturers, etc., Derby, under the style of Robinson & Co.; so far as regards H. Groom.

UNDERHILL, T. H., and CROMPTON, K. E., general medical practitioners, Herne Hill, London, S.E., under the style of Underhill & Crompton.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

DENNIS, WILLIAM HILBERT, late Liverpool, surgeon-dentist.

LLIGH, J. DICKINSON, Durham, doctor of medicine.

TURNER, DR. CHARLES ERNEST, Camberwell Road, London, S.E., physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

ALLAN, THOMAS SPOT, Biddulph Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London, W., late Pittfield Street, Hoxton, London, N., registered medical practitioner.

LLIGH, J. DICKINSON, Durham, doctor of medicine.

SAXEN, DEVI DAYAL, Bealy Street, Whitechapel, London, E., physician and surgeon.

Liquidations.

ARBIT, LTD. To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. T. Robinson, 29 High Street, Chatham. A meeting of the creditors is to be held at the above address on March 29 at 3.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL DRUG STORES, LTD., LONDON, W.C. Mr. G. Richardson, 28 South Parade, Chelsea, chemist's assistant, appointed receiver on March 16.

LIVERPOOL AND BANKHILL SEED-CRUSHING AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. It has been resolved to voluntarily wind up. Liquidators, Messrs. G. D. Kelley and T. W. Wright. A meeting of the creditors at 13 Knowley Buildings, 15 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, on April 5, at 12 noon.

OLD ENGLISH VINEGAR CO., LTD. To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. R. E. Starkie, Bond Street, Leeds.

PLINTANA MINERAL-WATER CO., LTD. To be wound up voluntarily. Liquidator, Mr. A. Riding, 8 Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

PROSET, LTD. First meeting of creditors at the Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, London, W.C., on March 30, at 2.30 p.m.

SHARP'S DRUG STORES, LTD. A meeting will be held at 49 Edward Street, Brighton, on April 20, at 2 p.m., to receive the liquidator's report.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. JAMES WOODEND, 22 Pitt Street and 13 James Road, Liverpool, chemist and druggist, left estate valued at 3,345*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personally 2,000*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* (C. & D., January 2, p. 12).

MR. ROBERT HOVENDEX, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Heathcote Park Hill Road, Croydon, and Westgate-on-Sea, senior director of Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., perfumers and patent medicine dealers, City Road, London, E.C., and Berners Street, W., left estate of the gross value of 134,324*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, of which the net personally has been sworn at 82,473*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* 350*l.* is left to servants, the rest being

divided between the widow and family (*C. & D.*, November 28, p. 821).

BRIGADE SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE KING, K.C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S., LL.D., of Hôtel des Anglais, San Remo, Italy, left estate of the gross value of 5,582*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 5,581*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The testator left a bronze medallion portrait of himself to each of the following: University of Aberdeen, Linnean Society, and Colonel D. D. Cunningham, Torquay, for life, with remainder to the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. He left the plaster cast of the medallion to Lieut.-Col. David Prain (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 297).

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

BRITISH MEDICAL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 250*l.* The first subscribers are F. B. Brook, Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C., solicitor, and H. G. Davis, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., solicitor.

POPULAR TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To carry on, *inter alia*, the business of chemists, etc. The first directors are H. Shaw, 26 Pool Bank Street, Nuneaton, manager, and C. H. Lander, 24 Toler Road, Nuneaton, miner. R.O., 27-8 King William Street, E.C.

BLACKWOOD & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,500*l.* Objects: To take over the business of C. J. Todd and A. Todd (Blackwood & Co.), manufacturers of and dealers in writing and other inks, sealing-wax, gum-paste, etc., at 18 Bread Street Hill, E.C., and elsewhere. The first directors are A. Todd, G. M. Todd, and C. S. Routh. R.O., 18 Bread Street Hill, London, E.C.

VICTORIA DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, and optician carried on by J. J. Thomas at 48 Victoria Street, Paignton, Devon, as the Victoria Drug Co. The subscribers are: Edith Bloomer, typist (990 shares), and J. J. Thomas, chemist (five shares), are the first directors. R.O., 48 Victoria Street, Paignton, Devon.

GLAMORGAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and chemical substances and the by-products thereof, and to adopt an agreement with T. H. Jones (trading as T. Herschel Jones & Co.). The first directors are T. H. Jones and T. Gwynne. R.O., Glamorgan Chemical Works, Briton Ferry, Glam.

SARVOL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the business carried on by L. Knowles at 170 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., as the "Sarvol Co.," together with the trademark "Sarvol," and to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, and retail pharmaceutical and analytical chemists, dispensers, and drysalts, etc. L. Knowles, chemist, is a life director. R.O., 170 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

KIRK'S DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.). Capital 600*l.* Objects: To acquire the business and undertaking of T. Walker (formerly belonging to Kirk's Drug-stores, Ltd., in liquidation) at 63 Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers and first directors are T. Walker, 50 Second Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemist, and E. Walker, 44 Hawarden Crescent, Sunderland, butcher.

NEW CAPSULOID PROPRIETARIES, LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the undertakings of Capsuloid, Ltd., and the Figuroid Co., Ltd., together with the proprietary articles known as "Capsuloids," "Mother's Advice" (formerly known as "Cicfa"), "Haemogalloles," and "Figuroids," to adopt agreements (1) with the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of its goodwill, etc., for the British Isles, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and the West Indies, and (2) with the Figuroid Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of its goodwill, etc., for the British Isles, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of proprietary and other medicines, drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments and appliances, etc. The first directors are G. E. Dixon, managing director (chairman and managing director of Capsuloid Co., Ltd., and managing director of Figuroid Co., Ltd.), 47 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; J. E. Sutton (director of Capsuloid Co., Ltd.), 1 Redan Street, Kensington Park, W.; and E. E. Judson (director of Taylor's Drug Stores, Ltd.), 173 Hyde Road, Leeds. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration, 150*l.* each per annum. R.O., 47 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

BRITISH TURPENTINE CORPORATION, LTD.—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on March 24 appointed a receiver for this company, with liberty to act as manager for three months.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered at Somerset House: *Durham County Chemists (Hutton), Ltd.* Debenture to secure 3,000*l.*, held by Durham County Chemists, Ltd., Houghton-le-Spring.—*John Timpson & Co., Ltd.* Issue of 6,500*l.*, part of 7,000*l.* debentures.

COMPANIES STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER.—The names of the undermentioned companies were struck off the Register of Joint-stock Companies on March 19: Brighton Mineral Water Co., Ltd.; Midland Counties Photo Co., Ltd.; Patent Medicines Development Syndicate, Ltd.; Photo Development Syndicate, Ltd.; Sussex Co-operative Drug Co., Ltd.; and Woodcock's Ammonia Foam Co., Ltd. At the expiration of three months from March 19 the following companies will be struck off the Register of Joint-stock Companies unless cause is shown to the contrary: Billington's Mineral-water Co., Ltd.; "Celladema," Ltd.; Magnesite Co., Ltd.; and Washington Porement and Chemical Co., Ltd.

VENO DRUG CO., LTD.—Mr. W. H. Veno, governing director of this company, has offered 5,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each in this company for subscription by the trade at 24*s.* 6*d.* each, and we understand that they have been taken up, and another 1,500 placed on the market. The company was formed on March 2, 1908, and has a capital of 40,000*l.*, of which the whole has been issued. The profit-and-loss account for 1908 shows trading profit of 9,717*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, subject to the governing director's remuneration, 1,000*l.*, and other reductions, which left 6,894*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* for division, and from this a dividend of 20 per cent. was paid on the shares. The balance-sheet shows that of the total assets, 54,337*l.*, no less than 35,717*l.* is put down as goodwill, and the four-figure items among assets comprise stock 2,260*l.*, debtors 5,765*l.*, bank-balance 8,646*l.*, and proportion of advertising paid in advance 1,037*l.*

KIRK'S DRUG STORES, LTD.—At the Newcastle County Court on March 18 an application was made to Judge Greenwell for the compulsory winding-up of Kirk's Drug-stores, Ltd., Newcastle, the petitioning creditor being Messrs. W. Glendenning & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Mr. Edgar, barrister, stated that the amount owing to the petitioning creditor was 109*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The company had resolved to wind up voluntarily. Mr. Perks, barrister, appeared for the voluntary liquidator and opposed the application. The company, he said, was originally Mr. George Wake, who at his death, in 1907, owned 720, or thereabouts, of the 730 or 740 shares. John Robert Wake became the sole executor of his brother's will, but he was not aware that the business belonged to a company, which was losing money. It had been decided to dispose of it. At the same time there had been a business in Consett, and all the evidence suggested that that was Wake's own until the end of last year, when a letter pointed the other way. The letter, by transferring the Consett business to the company, made it solvent, and he was prepared to pay 20*s.* in the pound. Mr. George Wake appeared to have been a very peculiar man, and counsel said he had been told that he slept on a shelf at the back of his shop in Newcastle. His Honour adjourned the application *sine die*, but said it would be dismissed on condition that the taxed costs of the petitioner should be paid and 20*s.* in the pound to the petitioning creditors.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—The annual report of the directors for the year ending December 31, 1908, states that the year's trading has proved satisfactory. The total sales and net profits have exceeded those of any previous year, but notwithstanding that fact the directors on this occasion have decided, in order to strengthen the reserve, to advise that the dividend on the ordinary shares should revert to the usual 10 per cent., which has been paid since the formation of the company in 1898 until the last two years, when it was increased to 11 per cent. The directors regret to have to report the retirement of Mr. Gilbert Southall, who has been a director of the company since its formation. The accounts show that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there is a balance of profit for the year of 15,919*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, to which is added 4,296*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* brought forward from last year, making a total of 20,215*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Out of this have been paid interest on loans 621*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and an interim dividend on preference shares of 2,750*l.*, leaving a balance of 16,844*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in paying a second half-year's dividend on preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (paid January 1, 1909) (2,750*l.*), a year's dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (7,200*l.*), carrying to reserve 2,000*l.*, and carrying forward 4,894*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* to next account. In the balance-sheet the freehold and leasehold land, buildings, and premises are valued at 57,816*l.*, plant, machinery, etc., 40,031*l.*, stock in hand 49,250*l.*, sundry debtors 49,250*l.*, goodwill, patents, etc., 56,449*l.*, cash, bills, and temporary investments 15,150*l.* The retiring director is Sir Thomas Barclay, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election, and the auditors, Messrs. Howard Smith, Slocombe & Co., also retire, and are eligible for re-election. The annual meeting will be held at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, on March 30 at 12 noon.

Births.

FOWLE.—At 2 Albert Street, Holbeach, Lines, on March 18, the wife of J. F. Fowle, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MOFFAT.—At 27 Waverley Gardens, Crossmyloof, Glasgow, on March 19, the wife of W. J. Moffat, chemist and druggist, of a son.

WILKIE.—At 20 Skirving Street, Shawlands, Glasgow, on March 22, the wife of James M. Wilkie, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Deaths.

BLOOMER.—At Bierley Hill, Staffs, on March 8, Mr. Joseph Bloomer, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven.

BRADLEY.—At "Mockbeggar," Whiteknights Road, Reading, on March 19, Mr. Charles Bradley, pharmaceutical chemist, suddenly, from heart-failure during sleep, aged sixty-three. Mr. Bradley, who was the proprietor of the business of Bradley & Bliss, wholesale chemists, London Street, and a pharmacy in the Market Place, Reading, was a native of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and had been in business at Reading for thirty-six years. He leaves a widow and two sons—Dr. A. Sylvester Bradley, R.N., and Captain R. Sylvester Bradley, R.A.M.C., both of whom have distinguished themselves in their profession.

BROWN.—At 2 Glog Place, West Calder, on March 20, Mr. Robert Wells Brown, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four.

BUCHANAN.—At 3 Oswald Road, Edinburgh, on March 20, Mr. James Buchanan, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly



senior partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 6 North Bridge, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Buchanan was one of Scotland's most noted pharmacists, although perhaps less known to the present younger generation than he was to those who came into the craft from the 'sixties to the 'eighties. He was the last link that connected his firm with its founder, Mr. John Duncan. His father was in Mr. Duncan's service when

in 1846 the firm opened its pharmacy at 139 Princes Street, under the direction of Messrs. Newton and William Tait, two partners newly assumed. Mr. Buchanan went there as the first apprentice. He served an apprenticeship of five years, then continued as assistant until 1865. In that year another of the partners, Mr. David Hunter, died, and Mr. Buchanan was assumed a partner along with the late Mr. John Simpson. He then went to the North Bridge Pharmacy, and there he continued, except for a few months in 1896 when he went back to Princes Street, until his retirement at the end of 1904. Mr. James L. Ewing was associated with him in the management of the North Bridge Pharmacy from the beginning of 1877 to 1898, when Mr. Ewing went to the manufacturing and wholesale establishment in South Canongate, and Mr. Andrew Hunter, son of the late Mr. David Hunter, took his place. The North Bridge Pharmacy has always been regarded as a pharmaceutical Mecca for Scots chemists' assistants, and hundreds of young men thus came under the influence of Mr. Buchanan's keen eye, and were the better for the vigorous training in pharmaceutical methods which he was well able to impart. He had passed the Major examination in 1864, and a few years later was appointed

a member of the Board of Examiners for Scotland, on which he remained until the end of 1877, when he retired, and the late Mr. John Borland, F.L.S., Kilmarnock, took his seat at the Board. Mr. Buchanan was a good botanist, and it was in that subject that he examined most efficiently. His love for botany was equalled by his passion for horticulture. While still a comparatively young man his name was known throughout the British Isles as a successful cultivator of orchids, and his garden and green-houses were visited by horticulturists from all parts of the world. Apart from his work as an examiner and, for a short time, as a member of the old Council of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Buchanan took no public part in pharmaceutical affairs; but he was keenly interested, nevertheless, and for many years his advice and counsel was sought by pharmaceutical leaders in Edinburgh. He was a member of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, served as Assistant for three years, was also a Governor of the Merchant Maiden Hospital for another three years, and always took a keen interest in the Company's affairs and schools. He was one of the kindest of men—benevolent, sympathetic, warm-hearted—and with all that had the not uncommon Scots characteristic of a rugged exterior and forcible expression. He had a splendid physique, and never looked his years, as our portrait shows. Mr. Buchanan is survived by his widow, two sons, and six daughters. Neither of the sons is following pharmacy. The funeral took place at the Grange Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, and the firm were represented by Messrs. Noble, Ewing, Inglis Clark, D.Sc., and A. Hunter (Mr. Dick is at present in the South of France). Mr. D. B. Dott represented the Board of Examiners in Scotland, and Mr. Rutherford Hill represented the North British Branch. A considerable number of pharmacists from Edinburgh and the country were also present.

FOSTER.—At Harehills, Leeds, on March 16, Mr. Benjamin Sedgwick Foster, of the firm of Messrs. Benjamin Foster & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, 85 Skinner Lane, Leeds, aged fifty.

HANCOX.—At the Kimberley Hospital, on February 24, Mr. Frank H. Hancox, formerly manager of the Kimberley branch of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd. Mr. Hancox left Liverpool to go to the Port Elizabeth branch of Lennon, Ltd., and moved from that place to open the Kimberley branch about sixteen years ago. He eventually acquired a photographic business in Dutoitspan Road. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

KNIFFER.—The current number of "Toysmannia" contains an obituary notice by Dr. Trenb of Dr. H. P. Kniffer, the talented Dutch economic botanist. After taking his doctor's degree at Utrecht University, Kniffer became assistant at the rice experimental station in connection with the Java Department of Agriculture, and after about eighteen months' very successful work was made inspector of the station. Thence he was promoted in November 1907 to be head of the Botanical Laboratory of the Agricultural Department, which position he held at his death on January 11. Dr. Trenb speaks in high praise of Kniffer's zeal, ability, and ingenuity in scientific investigation.

MCGREGOR.—At Carlton Street, Moss side, Manchester, on March 21, Mr. Duncan Anderson McGregor, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co.'s staff at Victoria Bridge. Deceased had a "stroke" three years ago, and died of heart failure.

MOORE.—At Paddington, on March 16, Mr. Philip John Moore, the London representative of Messrs. Balchin & Son, chemists' printers, 59 Ashmore Road, London, W., aged thirty-five.

SCHIEFFELIN.—At Richmond, Staten Island, U.S.A., on March 9, Mr. Bradhurst Schieffelin, aged eighty-four. Mr. Schieffelin was the grandson of Jacob Schieffelin, founder of the well-known New York drug house which bears his name.

SILLITOE.—At Prestwick, Manchester, on March 4, Mr. Frederick Sampson Sillitoe, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

THOMSON.—At Cardiff, on February 19, Mr. James Hood Thomson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty seven.

Westminster Wisdom.

A weekly record of Parliamentary Progress.

MR. IDRIS.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris resumed his Parliamentary duties on Monday, and received many congratulations from his colleagues on the improved state of his health.

PROPOSED SHOP HOURS BILL.

The Home Secretary has conveyed an intimation to Mr. T. Summerbell, M.P. (Sunderland, Lab.) that the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Sunday Trading of 1906 are engaging his consideration at the present time in connection with the proposed Government legislation on the hours of working in shops.

THE HOPS BILL.

Lord Carrington's recent declaration to the Canterbury farmers that "if it will entail no unreasonable expenditure of Parliamentary time" the Government will reintroduce the Hops Bill of last session was very materially modified by the Prime Minister on Tuesday. Replying to Captain Clive, M.P., the right hon. gentleman said he did not see any chance of passing the Bill in the immediate future, but the matter "would not be lost sight of." In the meantime Viscount Hardinge will press forward his Bill in the House of Lords, the second reading of which has been set down for Tuesday next.

DEATHS UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.

Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, M.D., gave evidence on Tuesday before the Committee which is inquiring into the question of coroners' law and the practice in coroners' courts under the chairmanship of Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B. Sir Thomas, whose remarks were of a highly interesting character, gave evidence as to the scientific aspect of the administration of anæsthetics. The Committee's investigations are covering a very wide field so far as they have at present proceeded, among the subjects which are being dealt with being flannelette, fireguards, and a number of allied matters.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Committee which has been considering the question of the London ambulance service under the chairmanship of Sir Kenelm Digby has arrived at the conclusion that the present system is gravely defective and results in much preventable suffering. They recommend the abolition of wheeled litters and the inauguration of a rapid system of horsed or motor vehicles. This should be accompanied by a trained officer of police. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for first aid, and the Committee recommend that all police officers should, where possible, attend the advanced courses of instruction. Sir William Collins, M.P., in a memorandum attached to the report, disagrees with many of the conclusions arrived at, and says the ambulance authority should be the London County Council and not the Metropolitan Asylums Board. He regards the non-employment of the telephone in summoning an ambulance as deplorable.

NEW BILLS.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill introduced by Mr. Hobhouse is of some importance to importers and exporters, and the following are its principal provisions:

Officers of Customs and Excise may require production of invoices or bills of lading of goods imported; penalty for failure to produce 20*l*.

Duty may be required on deficiency in warehoused goods not due to natural waste.

A permit to be required for the removal of spirits from one warehouse to another.

Beer may be treated with finings in bonded warehouses.

Alteration is made in the law respecting the stamping of deeds and certain other documents.

The provision for allowing discount on prepayment of income-tax is repealed.

The Grocers' Licences (Abolition) Bill proposes that no licence for the sale of beer, wine, and spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be granted in respect of any premises not used solely for the sale of intoxicating and non-intoxicating liquors. The Bill is introduced by Mr. S. Robinson. It is the same as that introduced at a late period of last session, and is backed by Sir Maurice Levy and

Mr. Maclean. It follows upon the lines of both the majority and minority reports of the Royal Commission on Licensing. There is no probability whatever of the Bill becoming law during the present session.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

At a meeting of the Bristol Watch Committee on March 17 the Town Clerk reported on the provisions of the Act.

The Kesteven (Lincs) County Council on March 17 referred to the General Purposes Committee the question of granting poison-licences.

At a meeting of the Fleetwood Council last week a letter was read from the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association in regard to the granting of licences, and stating that the chemists can supply what is wanted. Replying to a question, the Clerk said that Mr. Ludham, chemist, Fleetwood; Mr. Sykes, Cleveleys; and Mr. Kershaw, Poulton, deal in the poisons.

The Camberwell Borough Council on March 17 received a letter from the Traders in Poisonous Compounds for Trade Purposes Protection Society, calling attention to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and asking the Council to give favourable consideration to any application for a licence under Section 2 that may be made by nurserymen, seedsmen, florists, and agricultural agents, thereby enabling the traders lawfully to sell articles required in their particular class of business. No action was taken on the communication.

A writer in the "Eastern Daily Press" (of Norwich) for March 20 says of the Act:

Frankly I have never been in favour of it; I do not like facilities for people to procure poisons. There are plenty of chemists in Norfolk, and competition is so keen that we can procure what insecticides or sheep dips we want at prices which leave only a bare margin of profit. The chemist is trained to make inquiries about people purchasing poison, and in keeping a register which is essential. The general shopkeeper is not used to this sort of work, and will probably neglect it, or do it badly. I hope the local authorities will only grant licences where they are absolutely necessary—*u.*, where there are no qualified chemists, or at least where there is no competition.

The "Lancet" of March 20 devoted an editorial to the Act. It was a fair summary of the provisions, with little in the way of opinion except the following:

Being the outcome of a compromise between conflicting interests, it is also remarkable in affording, apparently, considerable satisfaction to both the parties affected, and at the same time insuring for the public—a factor which is often overlooked when the interests of two specific classes are at stake—an improved pharmaceutical service and a better means of distinguishing between a place of business owned by a qualified person and a branch shop owned by a company. It may be hoped that the local authorities will recognise the seriousness of the new duty intrusted to them and that they will earnestly consider all the circumstances before giving authority to an untrained person to traffic in such potent substances as nicotine and arsenic. Safeguards have been provided for in connection with the sale of the mineral acids and the soluble salts of oxalic acid. . . . Seeing that during the last ten years over 600 deaths have been caused by hydrochloric acid, it is unfortunate that more stringent regulations have not been made as to the sale of it.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

252/62. Makers of pedicure outfits.

251/50. Address of makers of Little's Oriental Balm.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xravser."

Our Bicentenary

as chemists and druggists can be dated some time during the current decade, but so far no one has directed attention to it. In his "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Pharmacy" Jacob Bell, describing the Dispensaries established by the College of Physicians in their bitter contest with the apothecaries at the beginning of the eighteenth century, says, "We have reason to believe that the assistants employed and instructed by the physicians at these institutions became dispensing chemists on their own account . . . from which source we may date the origin of the chemists and druggists." The three Dispensaries founded by the College commenced operations in February 1697; the exchange of abusive pamphlets between the dispensarians and the anti-dispensarians was proceeding in full vigour in 1704—Addison appears to refer to the actual existence of these Dispensaries as in the past in the "Spectator" in 1711; so that it may be fairly reckoned that we are at least within a year or two of the correct era of our entrance on the stage of medicine two centuries ago. There were druggists, druggisters, and drugsters long before in England; the title "chemist" seems to have been occasionally adopted by unqualified rivals of the apothecaries, as is shown by a print entitled "A Plea for the Chemists, or Non-Collegiats," dated 1683, by one Nat Merry, a manufacturer of chemicals, who defends his right as such of supplying these as medicines. But I am not acquainted with any evidence of the use of the duplicated designation before 1700, nor, indeed, for many years after that date.

Throughout the Seventeenth Century

the physicians had been exercising the powers conferred on them by Henry VIII. to keep the practice of medicine—that is, the diagnosis of disease and the selection of suitable remedies—in their own qualified hands. They had carried out the Act which gave them authority with reason and moderation. They fined offenders occasionally, and sent a few to Newgate; but every such demonstration of their privilege cost them a degree of their popularity with the public. Quacks were in particular favour in that century, but the persecuted quack was irresistible. The apothecaries in their shops, too, became the intermediaries between the sick public and the qualified doctors. Certain statutory concessions had been made in regard to the treatment of external complaints, and the surgeons and apothecaries had used these to the utmost limits. In the majority of cases it was at their discretion whether a physician was called in or not. If he was, his usual fee was ten shillings, and out of that he often paid the apothecary a commission. In the year of the great plague the physicians dropped a large part of the prestige which remained to them. The majority of the learned gentlemen who insisted on their exclusive right to treat internal disease fled from the stricken city in the time of greatest danger. Most of the apothecaries, on the other hand, remained at their posts, and some of them did good service. The contrast made a great impression, as may be gathered from the writings of Pepys, Defoe, and Addison. The excuses that the physicians made for themselves when they returned were that their patients had all gone, and there was nothing for them to do if they stayed. Pepys says that at the first meeting of the Royal Society at Gresham College after the plague, on January 22, 1666, Dr. Goddard "did all us with talk in defence of his and his fellow-physicians

going out of town in the plague time, his plea being that their particular patients were out of town, and they left at liberty." Pepys writes as if he regarded the explanation as rather thin. From this time it is evident the apothecaries had got

The Upper Hand.

Dr. J. F. Payne, in his "Life of Sydenham," states this definitely. One apothecary, he says, boasted that he made a hundred times as much out of a certain prescription as the physician who wrote it. Gideon Harvey, one of Charles II.'s physicians, "educated, clever, and scurrilous," says the apothecaries had fifty to a hundred patients to the physicians' one. It was supposed that the apothecary was necessarily the poor people's doctor. To destroy the effect of this argument the College resolved in 1687 that all Fellows and Licentiates should give advice gratis to their neighbouring sick poor in London and within seven miles. But they refused to discover that their charity was abused by the extortionate charges made by the apothecaries for compounding the medicines they had ordered for these poor patients. Violent allegations were fired off from both sides, and though some of the more respectable apothecaries proposed to draw up a tariff and bind themselves to it, and a number of physicians realised the folly of making war against a class of men with whom they had for many years been on good business terms, the Dispensaries were resolved upon. Naturally it was only the independent practitioners—those with special reputations—who could afford to indulge in this revenge. Others who kept aloof or openly opposed the policy became the particular favourites of the shopkeeping party. The next move was an appeal to the law.

College of Physicians v. Rose

is one of the landmarks in the history of British medicine. Rose was an apothecary who had attended a butcher in St. Martins in-fields, and had administered "proper medicines" to him. He had no licence from the Faculty, and in the treatment of his patient had not acted under the direction of any physician. He had neither taken nor demanded any fee for his advice. Those were the facts found by the jury, and in regard to which arguments were submitted in the Court of Queen's Bench "three times," says the report—meaning, I suppose, on three separate days. The Queen's Bench ultimately gave judgment unanimously for the College. Rose appealed to the House of Lords, and the legal records report the arguments of S. Dodd for Rose, and of F. Brown for the College, but I have not been able to discover any fuller account of the final decision than that "it was ordered and adjudged that the judgement given in the Court of Queen's Bench be reversed." This was in 1703. It would be interesting to know on what grounds their Lordships of that year resolved to ignore the express terms of the statute they were called upon to interpret. It may be that the influence of the plague year had not passed away. This, then, was our starting-point. What happened in

The Next Hundred Years

is not easy to trace except by inference. It is certain that in the majority of instances the apothecaries kept their shops open. A significant fact is that by the middle of the century there was a tendency to drop the designation of apothecary and substitute that of chemist, or, more frequently, chymist. Defoe testifies to this in his "Compleat Tradesman" (1745). In 1722 the apothecaries got power to search all shops where drugs were sold, a power which had previously been exercised against themselves by the grocers and the physicians. In 1748 they were authorised by Act of Parliament to institute examinations for persons who should sell or compound medicines in London or within seven miles thereof. But they could not suppress the chemists and druggists; and Bell quotes a statement made by one of themselves in 1794 to the effect that if the drug-trade done by the latter in London were divided among the London apothecaries it would give to each of them 200*l.* a year more income. This was "a national evil of no small magnitude."

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(Kingzett's Patent Preserved).

Reduction in Price.

We have pleasure in announcing a large reduction in the price of this article, and are now prepared to supply 16-oz. bottles (to retail at 1/3) to the trade at 9/6 per dozen, subject to our usual carriage regulations.

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Editorial Comments.

April 1, 1909.

THIS date promises to be memorable to the children of the British Isles, as well as to pharmacists therein. On that day the Children Act and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act come into force. The former Act is one of 134 sections and a schedule. It is divided into six parts, viz.: I., Infant Life Protection; II., Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Young Persons; III., Juvenile Smoking; IV., Reformatory and Industrial Schools; V., Juvenile Offenders; and VI., Miscellaneous and General. The third part is of most interest to our subscribers, as retailers of tobacco, substitutes for tobacco, or other articles used for smoking. It is made illegal by Section 39 to sell any cigarettes or cigarette papers to persons "apparently under the age of sixteen years." The penalties attached are fines not exceeding 2l. for a first offence, not exceeding 5l. for a second offence, and not exceeding 10l. for a third or subsequent offence. Section 43 states that "the expression 'cigarette' includes cut tobacco rolled up in paper, tobacco leaf, or other material in such form as to be capable of immediate use for smoking," also "tobacco other than cigarettes" and "smoking mixtures intended as a substitute for tobacco." The provisions are sufficiently clear to exclude doubt in regard to stramonium cigarettes and similar medicinal preparations used for the relief of asthma. These do not come within the sections, unless persons apparently not exceeding sixteen years of age buy and use them as substitutes for tobacco. Numerous herbal mixtures or preparations made and sold as substitutes for tobacco, and not for the relief of asthma or any other ailment, are to be treated as if they were tobacco. It may also be noted that the giving of any intoxicating liquor to any child under the age of five years, except by order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or any other urgent cause, will be an offence under Section 119 on and after April 1. It will apply to so-called medicated wines for the sale of which a wine-licence is necessary.

We may also recall the fact that on the above date the amalgamation of the Customs and Excise takes place, so that those of our subscribers who are exporters of tinctures, perfumed spirits and essences; methylated-spirit makers, retailers, and users; "off" wine-retailers, and dutiable medicine makers and vendors will be subject to visits from officers of Customs and Excise. On and after

that date all communications in regard to these matters should be addressed to the Board of Customs and Excise, Custom House, London, and not to Somerset House. Mr. L. N. Guillemard, formerly Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and now Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, will be at the head of affairs. On the Board with him are Mr. R. Henderson (formerly Secretary of the Customs) and Mr. J. B. Meers (who for many years has been Senior Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue) as new Commissioners of Customs and Excise. The new Secretary of the Excise Branch, succeeding Mr. Meers, will be Mr. J. P. Byrne, who for many years has been Assistant Secretary of Excise at Somerset House. Two committee and two principal clerks, in addition to about fifteen officials of lower ranks from the Inland Revenue Secretary's Department, are also expected to accompany their chief in the migration. The Chief Inspector of Excise, Mr. A. J. Tedder, with his important staff, will also take up their new quarters at the Custom House.

The American Tariff.

As announced in our issue last week, the American Tariff Revision Bill drawn up by the Committee on Ways and Means was introduced to the House of Representatives by Mr. Payne, and after his statement the House referred the Bill, without debate, to the Committee on Ways and Means, which, it is expected, will promptly report on it favourably. A full debate will then take place in the House, which it is anticipated will last a month. After its passage through the House the Bill will be referred to the Senate Finance Committee, who will probably report the Bill to the Senate within a fortnight thereafter. Another month will probably be devoted to discussion in the Senate, so that the Bill is not likely to become law until July. It will take effect immediately it is signed by the President. We have already indicated the leading changes as regards the drug and chemical trades, but the full text of the measure must be awaited before a complete list of the changes can be given. In chemicals the proposals include a reduction in boric acid from 5c. to 2c. per lb., this no doubt being due to the fact that the U.S.A. is a large importer (796,261 lb. in 1907), the bulk of this probably coming from Italy, though statistics do not show this. The reduction is doubtless due to the desire to induce a little more competition, as borax in the U.S.A. is practically the monopoly of one concern. It is also stated that the duty on lead acetate and white lead has been reduced from 3½c. to 2½c., but why it is difficult to say, as imports of both these substances were only 20,000 lb. in 1907. Varnishes (not including spirit varnishes) have been reduced from 35c. to 25c. *ad valorem*; but here again the imports were insignificant, amounting to 29,500 gals. in 1907, and the duty realised was \$22,000. Crude sulphur is allowed free entry, but refined, the duty on which is \$8 per ton, is to be reduced to \$6, with what object seems inexplicable, considering that the 1907 imports were but 739 tons. The cabled messages intimate that the duty on fancy soaps has been raised from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.; but this is an error, as the old duty was 15c. per lb., and the probability now is that the duty has been advanced from 15c. to 20c. per lb., an increase of 33½ per cent. The imports of fancy soaps (including medicated) in 1907 were 1,206,970 lb., valued at \$520,000, and yielding duty amounting to \$181,000. Of this amount Europe supplied the whole, England heading the list with 711,000 lb., France 426,000 lb., and Germany 69,000 lb. Most of these imports represent soaps of the highest quality, which are not produced to any extent in America. It will be remembered that Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., set forth their

views against the proposed duty some time ago, pointing out that there is no necessity for protection of American makers, as they are able to procure raw materials cheaper than English makers, and that American toilet-soaps are sent freely to the English market. Moreover, the company contend that American interests will be considerably injured by the duties, and that the profits to the American people in the way of rent, commissions, advertising, travellers, staff, and depôts during the past thirty years are in excess of what the company has made as profit. Messrs. Pears's protest was, however, of no avail. Perfumery, too, is to pay 10 per cent. more—now 60 per cent. *ad val.* Such imports were valued at \$1,250,900 in 1907, of which France supplied \$1,104,700 and England \$68,000. This provision covers toilet-preparations, etc., not containing alcohol, such as face-creams, face-powders, sachets, manicure-powders, etc., and, from the evidence given, New York importers wanted the duty reduced to 25 per cent., but home producers were able to pull the wires more strongly. One of the most startling and serious alterations is the proposed duty of 30 per cent. on spices. America is a large consumer of spices, imports (mostly on the free list) amounting to 48,000,000 lb., or \$4,390,000, in 1907. Included in these were over 24,000,000 lb. of black and white pepper, 7,000,000 lb. cassia and cassia vera, 4,000,000 lb. each cloves, ginger, and pimento, and almost 3,000,000 lb. nutmegs, so that at the 1907 values the estimated duty to the revenue should yield about \$1,317,000. For several weeks past this duty has been anticipated in London, and in consequence a very large business has been done on American account, especially in pepper and cloves, at rising prices—e.g., on March 1 black Singapore pepper was dealt in at 2½d. per lb. c.i.f. for February-April shipment, and this week March shipment has sold up to 3¼d. A similar advance has taken place in white pepper. Cloves have also advanced about 1d. per lb., and other spices are more or less affected; but it is quite anticipated that even a 30-per-cent. duty will not have a lasting effect on the market, and that it will not affect the consumption of spices in the United States. Cardamoms, too, come under the category of spices, this accounting for the good demand and steady prices paid at auction this week. The proposed duty of 9c. per lb. on tea and one of 4c. on cocoa has caused general dismay in Mincing Lane, particularly as there is a preference of 1c. on tea sent direct from the country of production. This proposed super-tax will mean more business for Calcutta, Colombo, and China, and less for London brokers and dealers if carried out.

An M.P. Wanted.

ANY pharmacist who was at the last annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will have little difficulty in remembering that half-way through the proceedings something like disaster was reflected from the countenances of most of those present. The Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons had left the Pharmaceutical Society, and with it the retail drug-trade of Great Britain, high and dry, and the legislative efforts of Bloomsbury Square during the memory of all those present had gone for naught. Then a pale-faced man with raven hair—a wisp of it falling over the brow to testify his Celtic origin—got up, placed his back against the corner wall, and moved:

That this meeting asks the Council to take into consideration the immediate establishment of a Parliamentary Fund for fighting the Pharmacy Bill.

It was the erstwhile Poplar chemist, who some twelve years ago had wakened his *confrères* in the trade to the

need for getting the prices of proprietary medicines protected by proprietors—Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. The motion about the Pharmacy Bill was carried, and the Pharmaceutical Council was smart enough to recognise that the best way to secure success in pharmacy legislation was to appoint Mr. Glyn-Jones to do the work; which he did, and next Thursday the result of his labours comes into force as a statute. Something, however, remains to be done. The House of Commons is getting to be a representation of industries as well as interests. If "the butcher, the baker, and candlestick-maker" have not actually their representatives there, the trades now vie with the law and the landlords in returning members of Parliament. Pharmacy now proposes to send Mr. Glyn-Jones to Parliament, and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued an appeal, through local Pharmaceutical Associations, about the matter. In his letter on the direct representation of pharmaceutical interests in the House of Commons, Mr. Rymer Young says:

I, as President of the Society, have never lost an opportunity of associating myself with the idea. So thoroughly am I convinced of the necessity for such representation that I have been instrumental in establishing a Parliamentary Fund, the nucleus of which has been subscribed by a few enthusiasts and has been placed in my hands for the purpose of advancing our Parliamentary influence, and, among other laudable objects, of providing means for sending to the House one or more pharmacists to safeguard the interests of those engaged in pharmacy.

The main object of my present endeavour is to aid the candidature of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the Society's Parliamentary Secretary, who has communicated to me his readiness to stand as a candidate at the next General Election.

In view of the possible imminence of an Election, it appears essential that immediate steps should be taken to render Mr. Glyn-Jones's success reasonably probable. I am, therefore, undertaking the formation of a Pharmacists' Representation Committee, and shall be gratified if I may be allowed to add your name as a member of that committee in your capacity, as head of the organisation of pharmacists in your district.

It is intended that the committee shall be as comprehensive and as representative as possible, and to subsequently form sub-committees to deal with the various details of organisation inseparable from a Parliamentary contest.

This is the direct outcome of the flash of enthusiasm that illuminated 17 Bloomsbury Square on the afternoon of May 20, 1908. It means two things: (1) a guarantee of Mr. Glyn-Jones's election-expenses, 500*l.* or thereabouts, and (2) that pharmacists who desire a direct representative in Parliament must put their politics in their pockets if they would assist in returning one. Mr. Glyn-Jones is a Liberal, and is sufficiently "well in" with his party to get a constituency to fight. If he is returned to Parliament he will in all things pertaining to pharmacy stand for pharmacists, without respect to political attachment or the party which he supports. It may sound dreadful that such a respectable conservative organisation as the Pharmaceutical Society should promote the return of a Liberal candidate; but Jacob Bell was the Liberal member for St. Albans in 1851-52, and it was as a Liberal that he got the Pharmacy Act, 1852, through Parliament.

Hospital Drugs.

THE 1908 report on the dispensary of Guy's Hospital to the House Committee gives an interesting insight as to the quantity of drugs employed in one of the great Metropolitan hospitals, and the organisation needed to pass them over to the public. The report by Mr. H. Finne-more, B.Sc., Ph.C., first gives some figures as to the number of out-patients who attended the dispensary for medicine during the year—198,322, as compared with 204,869 in 1907. Some of these out-patients pay a nominal

sum of 3*d.* a week for medical supplies, but the proportion of patients receiving free medicine is increasing; it is now 235 per 1,000, against 121 per 1,000 in 1904. The sum of 1,904*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* was received from out-patients towards the cost of drugs. Altogether the goods sold brought in a sum of 2,216*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, while goods supplied to departments which do not pay for them directly amounted to 40*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The drug bill in 1908 was 2,526*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 2,402*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* was paid for dressings. The statistics regarding anaesthetics show a tendency to employ ether in place of chloroform, the amount used of the former being 1,008 lb. and of the latter 720 lb., these comparing with 674 lb. and 881 lb. in 1907. The ether-supply, Mr. Finne-more states, is not so pure as it was formerly. In regard to antiseptics, which are dealt with in another table, the quantity used of boric acid, carbolic acid, formaldehyde, and mercuric chloride has declined, while considerable increase is noticeable in the amount employed of cresol, hydrogen peroxide, and lysol. The section of the report dealing with drugs is of great interest to pharmacists. It would hardly be credited that 152 lb. of Peru balsam was used during 1908, but it is probably accounted for by a preference shown by the medical staff for this substance as a surgical antiseptic. The amount of potassium iodide bought increased in 1908 to 252 lb., against 210 lb. in the previous year, but bismuth salts and camphor show decreases. Acetyl-salicylic acid has increased in favour, 131 lb. having been employed, against 77 lb. in 1907. In regard to this substance, Mr. Finne-more reports a gain of about 130*l.* in buying acetyl-salicylic acid instead of the special brand known as aspirin. He emphasises the importance, "from the point of view of economy, of using chemical substances instead of the same substances under trade names." It is due to the manufacturers of special brands to add that their products, distinguished by special names, are claimed to be superior in point of purity, and consequently more potent in physiological action. The statistics regarding the dressings used show the importance of these items in a modern hospital. The number of bandages employed was nearly a quarter of a million, and over thirty-eight miles of gauze was used. The work done in the pharmaceutical laboratory included the preparation of 8,440 gals. of mixtures, 5,000 gals. of lotions, 230 gals. of liniments, and 35 cwt. of ointments. Mr. Finne-more notes the rejection of consignments of soft white paraffin, Virginian prune bark, and camphor.

Situations Abroad.

We commence in our Coloured Supplement this week a section devoted to situations wanted in the Colonies, India, and foreign countries. We frequently hear from subscribers abroad and their assistants that the Supplement advertisements interest them greatly. One reason for this is that a large number of vacancies are advertised in the Supplement. We dare say it will be equally interesting to watch the new section, which may become a regular weekly feature. In the case of situations in distant parts, the occurrence of vacancies is usually known well ahead, and our Supplement is a splendid medium for filling them, either from near or far. Assistants and others who desire to take advantage of this means of getting situations may remit payment of the advertisements by postal order (or Australians by stamps).

Cape Medicine-stamp Duty.

Chemists of Cape Colony are now up in arms against the ridiculous stamp-duty which was imposed last year upon

proprietary and other medicines, toilet-preparations, and a host of articles which a penniless Government imposed on the suggestion of someone who had an axe to grind. There now appears to be no question of the fact that the idea of the tax originated within the drug trade itself—in the import section—one object being to put a prohibitive tax upon branded goods, which are largely imported into the Colony, and so enabling similar products made in the Colony to have greater prominence on chemists' counters than they have had hitherto. The statutory provisions to give effect to this and other objects were hastily drawn, and we have more than once pointed out that the provisions were bound to land the Government officials in a mess, cause the public much annoyance, and interfere unduly with the chemist's trade, the whole being infinitely disproportionate to the revenue which the Government is likely to get from the tax. This point has now been reached: the tax is not only affecting import business (and thus reducing the Customs revenue), but it is reducing the retail trade of chemists to the farcical conditions which prevailed in Great Britain at the beginning of last century. The fight upon which Cape chemists have now entered is not merely a fight for themselves, but for the whole of South Africa. Our advices from Orange River Colony state that the Cape tax has been considered there, and O.R.C. chemists are having a stiff fight with those who favour the Pooh Bah policy. It is not improbable that other Colonies will be trapped in the same way, so that all chemists in South Africa have reason to back their Cape *confrères* in their efforts to instil some common-sense on this question into Government headquarters.

Italian Pharmacy Legislation.

Dr. Carlo Giongo, President, and Dr. Arturo Castoldi, Secretary of the Federation of Italian Pharmaceutical Societies (sixty-one in number) have issued a circular regarding the discussion at the February meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on the proposed amendment of Italian Pharmacy Law, as reported in the *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 232, and our remarks on the subject in the same issue, p. 227. The object of the circular is to correct statements about the proposals. The writers say:

Incorrect information has been sent to foreign countries causing baseless anxiety in respect to the new law. It is therefore necessary to clear up the misunderstanding, especially as regards foreign pharmaceutical societies, that they may impart correct information to those whom it concerns. The new law does not speak of pharmacies in the proprietorship of strangers, as it considers them in the same category as the Italian pharmacies, without any distinction whatever. It is not true that there is a prohibition against strangers continuing to exercise their business in Italy, as it is untrue that the English pharmacies at present existing in Italy are to be closed. As regards trade in foreign products, everything is left unchanged by the present law, which in no way modifies international treaties, and the conditions under which different products are admitted into Italy. Once they have passed the Customs House all foreign pharmaceutical products will be subject to the same regulations and conditions to which the different products of Italian manufacture are submitted, which is but just and logical. It is therefore strange that such incorrect information should have been sent abroad regarding a law which is exclusively concerned with an internal state measure, aiming at raising pharmacy to a profession, to the great advantage and assurance of national commerce, letting alone foreign commerce. It would be advisable if residents in Italy would be more circumspect in spreading information abroad, and they should at least be careful to avoid inspiring baseless fears in international trade.

To this we may add that the federation itself is not altogether pleased with the proposals in the measure which is held over, and has suggested various amendments to it, but nearly all of them are in the direction of raising the professional status of pharmacists in Italy, and such pro-

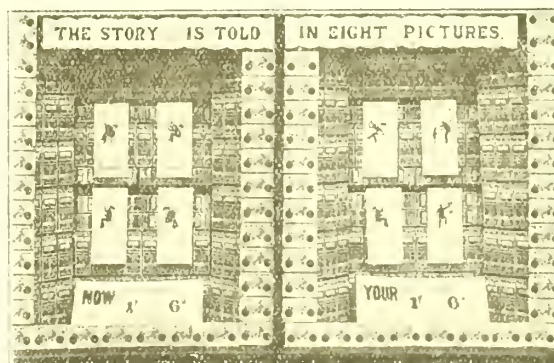
posals of the suspended measure as touch international trade, e.g., packed medicine, are altogether treated from the professional point of view. We repeat, however, that the protests against the measure to which the Pharmaceutical Council specially referred came from British pharmacists practising in Italy under the existing law, and they ought to know where the shoe pinches them. We should like to hear what they have to say on the subject.

A Shaving-soap Experiment.

The manufacturers of a popular American shaving soap are accustomed almost daily to advertise it to the public in this country as "the only kind that will not smart or dry on the face." If the corner of the phrase turns his attention to other shaving-soaps he will need to modify the phrase or obliterate it. We have tried half a dozen others, among them Erasmie, Gibbs', Yardley's, Cook's "S. lace," and Broomley's, giving them ample time to smart and dry, but have failed to get the slightest suspicion of irritation, while the latter was quite milky and moist at the end of five minutes. There are few things so effective in advertising as a good phrase; it sticks even in the minds of retailers of the goods, to whom this observation may serve as a suggestion to prove for themselves that more than one of the shaving-soaps that they sell "will not smart or dry on the face."

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



A Speciality Window.

Mr. H. A. Martin, chemist, Willow Bridge Street, Leicester, is good at window-dressing, and this is his latest effort: a neuralgia-mixture and nerve- tonic display. He tells us that he got the idea of the picture cards from the "Business Motor," published by Messrs. Newball & Mason, of Nottingham, as blocks for newspaper advertising. They are carried out in black on white board, and do not take much drawing after a few preliminary trials. The wording is as follows:

1. "Toothache bad."
2. "Saw this ad."
3. "Hope then came."
4. "Sent for same."
5. "Dose the first."
6. "Sat and nursed."
7. "Another one."
8. "Feeling strong—pain all gone."

On the window was stuck an advertisement of motor car, which—when moved in a circular manner—produced the illusion of wheels moving. This was very entertaining for the youngsters. The usual advertisement is on the back. The words "The story," etc., were printed black on white and likewise stuck on the windowpane, while showcards of his own printing (black on white) at the bottom were an extra inducement to purchasers "during display only." The remainder was dummy cartons—brilliant red-and-white letters—making a very gay and effective show.

Extending a Proprietary.

By Thomas Russell.

XII.—To Sum Up.

THIS series of articles is now at an end. The purpose of the writer has been to indicate to retail chemists—readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*—the possibilities of extending trade in a speciality beyond their own shops, and to suggest, in the very roughest outlines, the methods that ought to be employed. Of course, neither I nor anyone else can lay down principles infallibly leading to a large business. If we could it would be no use for us to do so; almost everything depends upon the personality of the man who has the goods for sale. If he has in him the capacity to be a big man, he will push his business out beyond his own frontiers, and, himself expanding with his business, may become a Beecham or an Owbridge.

Let me be completely understood. I have not pretended to do anything more than lay down a few of the basic principles. I have not professed to indicate any royal road to wealth. There is no such royal road; if there were I should be walking along it, not writing articles. I have suggested nothing that is not fairly easy for any man with the education of a registered chemist to accomplish. But this does not mean that it is easy to make a big business. Neither does it mean that the making of a big business is a question of luck. It is a question of perseverance, enterprise, thoughtfulness, untiring pains, a resolution never to be satisfied with any piece of work, however much labour one may have expended upon it, until the result is as good as we can possibly make it. It is a question of having the courage and the self-repression to throw ruthlessly into the fire any piece of work, no matter how hard we may have laboured upon it, which in the end proves incapable of being brought to perfection. It is a question of courage to wait for results, and to pursue those results through disappointment and failure, using disappointment and failure as blessings in disguise, as by them we are brought to a knowledge of the mistakes that we must avoid.

Commercial geniuses are not born ready-made. The capacity for acquiring commercial genius is very likely born in plenty of men who never discover they have it, and in some women too. It is like any other kind of genius; it develops, and it requires for its development an infinite capacity for taking pains. Not every chemist's proprietary is capable of a universal sale, but most chemists' proprietaries are capable of a much larger sale than they enjoy, and I will say one thing about the work of trying to extend a business of any kind: it may have disappointment and trouble in it before it wins out, but it is untiringly interesting and it develops new charm every day that we labour upon it.

The path of safety is to be trodden by making expansion depend upon organisation. There are always two ways in which an increase can be sought. We may enlarge the advertisement-spaces that we occupy in the home paper, and the papers into which we have extended them. If a six-inch advertisement pulls well, a twelve-inch one may (but not necessarily will) pull better. We should not go into the papers of any new town until we have arranged for the goods to be readily obtainable there. At an early stage of the proceedings we shall, no doubt, have been able to arrange to have our goods carried in stock by some, at least, of the wholesale houses in London and elsewhere. Country newspapers often circulate further away than one is apt to foresee, and if a demand is created for a package or two of our advertised speciality in a strange place, we want our local colleagues to be able to obtain the goods from the wholesale trade. A certain number of retail orders from outside will come by post. These can often be used to open up a new trade connection. We can get the local chemist to supply the demand. When he sees that we take care of him, he will take care of us.

In this, as in all other respects, patience, resource, and perseverance will do wonders; and on the lines laid down in the foregoing articles, there is no reason why the capital really at risk should ever be large.

PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT.—A Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature and received its first reading February 23, which seeks to give general stores the right to sell "household remedies."

Dental Notes.

By A Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

Novocaine Injections.

As novocaine is decomposed by sodium, the syringe and needles, if they are sterilised by solutions containing sodium, should always be thoroughly cleansed with the normal salt-solution before again being used.

Pain after Tooth-extraction.

The extraction of an abscessed tooth is generally followed by great pain. Mr. G. B. Winter writing in the "Dental Era," states that he has found lysol to be the ideal remedy in such conditions, placing it undiluted in the socket. It relieves the pain immediately, helps to check the hæmorrhage, and establishes antiseptic conditions in the socket.

The Dentist has the Root of my Complaint.

An interesting experiment was recently carried out with regard to the different pressures brought into action between natural and artificial teeth. It was found that natural teeth can effect a pressure six times greater than that of artificial teeth—a fact that cannot be too widely known as proving the value of conservative dentistry.

Dental Caries in Ancient Egypt.

Dr. G. E. Smith, writing to "The Lancet" recently, said that from his own personal observation "5,000 years ago, in the time of the Pyramid-builders, dental caries and alveolar abscesses were at least as common among the adult aristocracy of Egypt as they are in Europe to-day, although dental caries was rare among the people of lower social status, and almost unknown in children. Among several thousand children found in ancient Egyptian graves I have seen only three instances of caries in deciduous teeth."

Tooth-pulp.

Arsenious acid for the devitalisation of the tooth-pulp was first used in 1835; it is now being gradually superseded by cocaine "pressure anaesthesia." The latter method, while doing away with the use of a dangerous drug like arsenic, has the advantage of enabling the tooth to be prepared and filled at one visit of the patient. There are many opinions for and against "pressure anaesthesia," but experience has shown that in certain conditions of the pulp of the tooth it has failed to have any effect, and for some time yet dentists will always require to have arsenious preparations in stock for the treatment of such cases.

Sterilisation of Dentures.

One is often asked by persons using artificial teeth which is the best method to cleanse the plates. The usual way is to immerse the plate in water for the night and scrub with soap and water in the morning. This, however, does not remove tobacco or medicinal stains, and for this many patent preparations are on the market. A simple and effectual method for deodorising and disinfecting the plate is, according to the "British Dental Journal," to add a few drops of sulphurous acid to the water in which the denture is placed for the night, and this is followed by the usual brush with soap and water in the morning.

Teeth of the Japanese.

Dr. Ottogy, of Manila, some years ago attributed the wasting of the teeth of the Japanese to the fact that they used human excreta for the fertilising of their vegetable gardens, and believed that the small stature of the Japanese might be accounted for in this way also. As regards the teeth, there is no evidence that the wasting is caused in such a way. The Japanese are most careful as regards the cleaning of their teeth; even the poorest among them uses, if not a toothbrush, a wooden twig hammered out at the end to a bundle of fibres. The late Professor Miller in his investigations on this subject found that the tooth-powders commonly used were exceedingly rough, and he felt certain that this, combined with the diligent brushing, was the cause of the universal wasting of their teeth.

Medical Gleanings.

Ingrowing Toenail.

DR. G. H. STEPHENS suggests ("B. M. J.," 1909, I., p. 145) that the position of the foot during sleep is a more likely cause of an ingrowing toenail than are ill-fitting boots. He finds that although a person on taking up a side-position, places his two feet side by side, in a very short time the upper one slips down on to the bed. If it slides but a little way, then it lies with its weight resting on the toes, and it is the constant pressure on the big toe that sets up the pathological condition. Two photographs are given in the article to illustrate the point.

Mumps.

IN simple mumps Dr. Gordon Sharp gives 5 grains each of sodium salicylate and sodium bicarbonate well diluted with aerated water. Plenty of water (cold or aerated) is given to drink, but no food until the child asks for it. The sodium salicylate relieves the aching of the neck-muscles, thus allowing sleep. When abdominal pain is severe, 3 minims of tincture of opium, diluted to half a drachm with glycerin and water, is given every hour, or even oftener, as long as necessary. The volume of the dose is reduced as much as possible, as any distension of the stomach increases the pain.

Digestion.

IN a recent communication to the Royal Society J. S. Edkins and M. Tweedy stated that by a special method they were able to introduce food-material to definite portions of the stomach and intestine. By this means it was found that while the pyloric end of the stomach is of considerable value in food-absorption, the fundal end is non-functional until absorption in the duodenum also stimulates the fundus to secrete digestive juices. Acid alone is but a slight stimulus to gastric secretion, but dextrin, as also the allied dextrose and maltose, has a marked effect; while the meat extract devised by Herzen, of Geneva, was the most potent factor among the substances experimented with in provoking the secretion of the digestive fluid.

Mouth-wash for Old People.

SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., M.D., lectured recently on "Advanced Life and its Diseases" at the Middlesex Hospital, and the lectures have since been published in "The Hospital." In the second of them he referred to the septic condition into which the gums get through neglect, when there is much irritation around the stumps of old teeth. In such cases a slight astringent in combination with an antiseptic is invaluable, and Sir Douglas is in the habit of prescribing the following:

Hazeline	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin of borax	...	...	3ij.
Eau de Cologne	...	...	3j.
Rose-water	...	...	3viij.

One tablespoonful in a large wineglass of water as a mouth-wash and gargle. A soft badger's-hair tooth-brush, dipped into water and sprinkled with the undiluted lotion, should also be used to brush the gums.

Trypanosomes and Polypharmacy.

PROFESSOR A. R. CUSHNY, in a paper read before a recent meeting of the Therapeutical and Pharmacological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine upon "Tissue Antiseptics with Reference to Animal Infections," stated that a proportion of 1 part of arsenic, antimony, or bismuth to 200,000 parts of body-weight was sufficient to banish the trypanosome of sleeping-sickness, and while arsenic acted more slowly than antimony, the damage done to the host by bismuth was generally irreparable. The trypanosomes, however, returned after a time, and as often as they were banished they came back at shorter intervals, until a race of antimony-resistant or arsenic-resistant trypanosomes was produced which could be propagated from rat to rat, but which, if injected into a mouse, became non-resistant again. The arsenic-resistant trypanosomes were, however, still susceptible to antimony or bismuth, and *vice versa*—a modern vindication of the old polypharmacy, since if a patient were treated with all the available drugs, few trypanosomes would survive the combined attack.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Alkyl Ethers. J. B. Senderens, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences recently gave a new mode of preparing alkyl ethers by means of catalysis with alumina. The latter substance is formed by precipitating sodium aluminate with sulphuric acid. The alumina is maintained at a temperature of 240°-250°, and the alcohol (methyl, ethyl, or propyl) vapour is passed over it, giving the corresponding ether. The alcohol need not be absolute.

The Constitution of Starch.—According to Eugène Fouard (Académie des Sciences, Paris, February 22), if potassium hydrate be added to the limpid solution of starch obtained by filtration through a collodion film, the rotatory power of the alkaline solution is a function of its alkalinity tending to a limit of $\alpha_D^{20} 141^\circ$. The latter figure is almost identical with the specific rotatory power of maltose ($\alpha_D 140.4^\circ$), and the conclusion drawn is that starch is simply a condensation-product of maltose.

Action of Alcohol on Metallic Calcium.—F. Mollwo Perkin and L. Pratt state ("Proc. Chem. Soc.," 350, p. 18) that the production of alkyl oxides upon adding calcium to alcohols is generally slow, but is greatly facilitated by heat. Calcium hydride reacts more readily than the metal, but the product is less pure. Calcium ethoxide, which crystallises from alcohol with two molecules of alcohol of crystallisation, has been satisfactorily employed for organic condensation in place of sodium ethoxide. Other alkyl oxides are not so readily prepared owing to their insolubility in the alcohols.

Suprarenal Gland Preparation.—Dr. Max Freund, Berlin, has obtained provisional protection for a method of producing a pure solution of the active principle of the suprarenal gland in which electrolytic reduction is employed. An extract of fresh gland is prepared to a bulk of 600 c.c., filtered, and then electrolytically reduced, using a platinum cathode, carbon anode, and a porous cell as a diaphragm. The solution is rendered slightly acid, and the duration of the action is from one to two hours, according to the strength of the liquid. No decomposition or change takes place in the active principle during the process.

Selective Permeability of Seed-coverings.—Professor Adrian J. Brown in a communication read before the Royal Society ("Nature," February 25, p. 507) extended his previous investigations on the coverings of the seeds of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), which act as a perfect semi-permeable membrane in resisting the passage of acids, alkalis, and salts, but not iodine. The experiments described showed that non-electrolytes, such as dextrose and cane sugar, are unable to penetrate the membrane. Other substances able to penetrate the seed-coats are the chloride and cyanide (but not the nitrate or sulphate) of mercury, ammonia, acetic acid and several homologues, ethyl acetate, and alcohols. Glycollic and lactic acids do not pass into the seeds as quickly as acetic acid. The rate at which watery solutions penetrate the membrane is much more rapid in the case of solutions of readily diffusible substances like ammonia than with liquids containing indiffusible compounds or with water alone.

Cinnamon-root Oil.—Dr. Pilgrin has investigated ("Pharm. Weekblad voor Nederland," 1909, 50) an oil prepared by steam-distillation from the root of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyne. It had a specific gravity of 0.993 at 15° and an optical rotation of +50° in a 200-mm. tube. It was separated into several fractions by distillation under reduced pressure. The first fraction, distilling at 65° to 80° at 30 mm., had a specific gravity of 0.860, a rotation of +20° in a 200-mm. tube, and a refractive index of 1.4660, and was proved to consist principally of pinene (m.p. of nitroschloride 107.5° to 108°). The second fraction, distilling at 80° to 100° C. (30 mm.), had a specific gravity of 0.882 rotation—8.6°, and refractive index 1.4746, and boiled at 170°-180°. It contained cineol, dipentene, and phellandrene. Cineol was identified by the resinor compound (m.p. 82°-83°), dipentene by the tetrabromide (m.p. 123°), and phellandrene by the nitrite (m.p. 105°-106°). Camphor was next separated, and identified by the formation of the oxime. The next fraction contained bornol (b.p. 216°-218°), geraniol (b.p. 231°-232°) (identified by formation of esters) safrol (s.g. 1.090), and eugenol (b.p. 245°-249°), identified by the benzoyl chloride compound (m.p. 69°). The fraction boiling at 248°-250° consisted principally of cinnamic aldehyde, and was identified by the sodium-bisulphite compound. Caryophyllene was detected in the last fraction. The chief characteristic of the root-oil is that it contains camphor, the leaf-oil consisting principally of eugenol, and the bark oil chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. A. SENIER & Co., 195 Seven Sisters Road, London, N., have introduced a new plate-powder to retail at 7½d., on similar P.A.T.A. terms to their electric cloth-ball. We find that the powder cleans plate easily and well, without mess or injury to the metal.

"THE PRESCRIBER" was exhibited at the Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, and Mr. Thomas Stephenson, F.C.S., Edinburgh, the editor and publisher, informs us that quite a number of subscriptions have resulted. Mr. Frank Ross, Calcutta, is the agent in India.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. will close their offices at Snow Hill Building, London, E.C., from Thursday evening, April 8, to Tuesday morning, April 13. (We shall be glad to receive similar notices from manufacturers and wholesalers for insertion in our next issue.)

CHEMISTS' PROPRIETARIES.—In view of the correspondence which has been going on in this journal regarding chemists' proprietaries, the advertisement of Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Britannia Row, Islington, London, N., in this issue will be of interest. "Specially packed for and only sold to chemists" is a phrase we notice in the advertisement.

PAPIER POUDRE LTD., 23 Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, W., are bringing out a pretty new book of the well-known "Lehcaresor." The packet of papers is enclosed in illuminated covers, and sells retail at 4½d. per book. "Papier Poudré" may be obtained in white and other colours, and we understand that the novelty is to be placed on the P.A.T.A. list.

"INFLUENZA CURED FOR 3d." This is what Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., of Brighton, offer. The cure consists of twelve pink-coated tablets of ammoniated quinine, each representing tr. quin. ammon. 5ss., the dozen being packed in a parchment envelope enclosed in a ½ oz. purple-shouldered pill-box. To the chemist the cost is 15s. per gross, labelled with name and address, and an attractive showcard—all carriage paid.

PROTECTED PRICES.—The following alterations have been made in the March P.A.T.A. protected list: Additions.—W. H. Box's preparations; Colrow bath salts; Diamalt; Geo. Dralle's preparations; Kurimal; Omega Ltd.'s additional preparations; F. A. Roger's additional preparations; additional Sanitas preparations; Senier's Electric Kleen plate-powder. Deletions.—Massarger Co.'s preparations and Poncelet's pastilles.

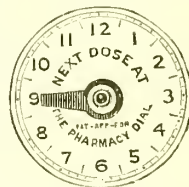
THE STANDARD TABLET AND PILL CO., of Hove, have submitted to us a sample of 5-grain cascara sagrada tablets, coated with sugar, in order to test their solubility. This we have done by suspending a tablet in water at 50° F., when we found that solution of the sugar coating commenced in a few seconds, and in eight minutes the tablet was bare of coating. Then the cascara sagrada began to go into solution, and dissolved so completely that no further test became necessary.

RASPBERRY AND SULPHUR CREAMS FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.—These are a spring novelty introduced by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E. The creams are in the form of little pink cubes and are made of cream-fondant base, but contain sulphur, cream of tartar, and raspberry flavour. The creams are certainly pleasant to take, and as they sell at 1d. per oz. a popular demand is assured. Raspberry and sulphur creams are sold to chemists in 4-lb. boxes.

AFTER 110 YEARS.—MESSRS. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., successors to the wholesale business of John Bell & Co., are removing on April 1 to Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. The business of John Bell & Co. has been carried on in Oxford Street and Hills Place, W., for 110 years; but the development which has been in progress within the last decade has at last compelled the acquisition of much larger premises. These are situated in the manufacturing district south of the Thames, but the Oxford Works are easily reached owing to their proximity to the Elephant and Castle Station on the South London Electric Railway.

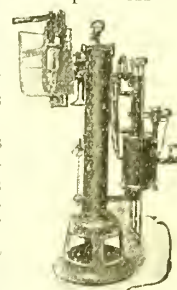
LACTIC TABLETS.—MESSRS. A. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, are putting up lactic-acid bacilli in tablet form for producing "health milk." These are put up in boxes containing five tubes, each tube holding ten tablets. The boxes are sold retail at 2s. 6d., and can be had labelled with the chemist's name and address. Some particulars of the treatment are given in the company's advertisement in this issue. The directions accompanying the tablets are to the effect that one or two are to be crushed and taken with milk—a new idea, but we find them equally effective when taken after "sweets."

DOSE INDICATOR.—Various methods of indicating the time when the next dose of medicine has to be taken have been introduced to chemists, but the "Pharmacy Dial" now introduced by Mr. R. J. Reuter, 5 to 7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., is one of the smartest things we have seen, since it is supplied to chemists at such a reasonable price that they can afford to fix one to each bottle of medicine dispensed. The dial is exactly the size shown in the figure, being printed on gummed paper, and the hand (affixed to it by an eyelet) is made of pink celluloid. Mr. Reuter has introduced several novel ideas to pharmacists in this country, and this one is not a whit behind any of its predecessors.



THE PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODIES.—Eight years ago or more we described the system for the preservation of dead bodies by means of formaldehyde, introduced by Dr. G. de Rechter, of Brussels, which was brought under our notice by the late Mr. Thomas Christy. Since then nothing more has been heard of it; but the other day, while chatting with Mr. Gilbert Christy, he informed us that the Corporation of the City of London had ordered one of the machines required for the purpose of impregnating the body with formaldehyde, and, as this is the first one to be used in this country, it is likely to be the forerunner of many, Dr. de Rechter's system having been eminently successful, and in use in most of the large cities on the Continent. Chemists who are town councillors should keep the matter in mind, and they may obtain further information from Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

AUTOMATIC AERATED-WATER MACHINES.—The illustration will give our readers an idea of the compactness of "Machine A," marketed by Messrs. Flugel & Co., 21 Lime Street, London, E.C. This complete and entirely automatic aerated-water plant occupies only 4 ft. by 4 ft. of floor-space. In towns where a water-pressure of 25 lb. per square in. is available the apparatus is regulated by two taps only. The principle is simplicity itself. The water is forced by means of a self-acting hydraulic pump through the pores of three Berkefeld candle-filters against a pressure of several atmospheres of carbonic-acid gas. The aeration consequently takes place in the candle while the water is in the very finely divided condition so essential for its maximum saturation with gas, while the filtration allows minimum contamination of the water. The machine's capacity is eight 10 oz. Codd's bottles per minute, or 150 syphons an hour. The machine, which acts as a syphon itself, may be connected with a soda-water fountain, and appears specially adapted to cope with any irregular requirements. The candles can be readily removed, and are quickly cleaned by passing a bottle-brush through them, as they are open at both ends. "Machine B" is fitted with hand-pump for places without waterworks, and "Machine C" with both hand and automatic water-pumps for places where water-supply is unreliable. A power-machine is also made. A solution and syrup pump is attached, while the fittings allow of the attachment of various filling devices for all kinds of bottles or syphons. Messrs. Flugel & Co. will be pleased to answer any inquiries as to suitable types of machine and to give particulars as to terms.



Personalities.

MR. J. SWINBANK, chemist and druggist, has been elected Vice-President of the Bedale Traders' Association.

MR. F. MAJOR, chemist and druggist, St. Ives, has been elected Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce.

MR. ALMERIC FITZROY, C.V.O., Clerk of the Privy Council, has had an attack of influenza, but is recovering.

MR. H. P. TURNER, chemist and druggist, Lydney, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the local Traders' Association.

MR. WILLIAM HARVEY, chemist and druggist, enters upon his fiftieth year of service as dispenser at Victoria Park Hospital on April 1.

MR. S. J. PENTECOST has been elected Chairman of the Nottingham Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, in succession to MR. O. Quibell, F.C.S.

MR. T. W. CLEAVE, pharmacist, has been unanimously elected President of the Ealing Chamber of Commerce. He is the first pharmacist to hold the office.

MR. F. T. COUPER, chemist, Whitstable-on-Sea, has received the first-class medal of the French National Life-saving Society in respect to his "Quietone."

MRS. CLARK, widow of the late Edward J. Clark, Malvern Wells, desires to thank numerous chemists for their kind letters of sympathy with her in her recent bereavement.

MR. F. STRAWSON, chemist and druggist (of Messrs. Clark & Co., 97 High Street, Dorking), has been appointed on the Committee of the Dorking Chamber of Commerce.

MR. F. W. CROSSLEY-HOLLAND, F.C.S., has been appointed by Messrs. Steele & Marsh, chemists, Bath, to look after their interests among the medical profession of London and the provinces.

At a meeting of the Exeter City Council on March 24 it was unanimously decided to confer upon Alderman Henry Gadd, J.P., the honorary freedom of the city in recognition of his services to Exeter, especially as Mayor last year.

MR. E. T. NEATHERCOAT and Mr. A. Higgs, J.P., were nominated for election on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Higgs has, however, withdrawn in favour of Mr. Neathercoat, the President of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

MR. ALBERT PLAUT, of Lehn & Fink, New York, is planning a trip to Europe, and intends to sail on March 23 on the Hamburg-American liner *Kronprinzessin Cecillie*. The trip will include visits to Italy, Germany, England, France, and Spain, and cover a period of three months.

MR. THOMAS KAY, chemist, Stockport, recently exhibited to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society a fossil coral, stated on the authority of Dr. Hoyle, of the Manchester Museum, to be a specimen of the *Syringopora ramulosa*, a carboniferous fossil, and some spherical concretions of clay, which were found in the sandhill of Hemphshaw Lane, in Stockport.

MR. CHANDOS W. BRYDGES, who is well known in the South African drug-trade, has secured the representation of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., and several other leading firms, and will sail by the *Durham Castle* next week for Cape Town, where his address will be P.O. Box 1440, Cape Town. Mr. Brydges proposes to visit all parts of South Africa in the course of this year.

MR. BASIL HARRIS, son of the late Mr. J. B. Harris, chemist, Southmolton, and grandson of Mr. J. Hinton Lake, pharmaceutical chemist, Exeter, was last week awarded an exhibition at Selwyn College, Cambridge, as the result of an open competitive examination. He is seventeen years of age, and head boy of the Devon County School. He passed the Senior Cambridge Local Examination at the age of fourteen.

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON, of Clapham, senior partner of Messrs. Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, Furnival Street, London, S.E., and Mrs. Johnson (*née* Salome Roan) celebrated their golden wedding on March 20. Mr. Johnson

has been connected with the business, of which he is now principal, since 1855, and three of his sons are in the business. "trying to do their best for their customers and themselves," as Mr. Johnson puts it with a twinkle in his eye. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are hale, hearty, and happy in a growing circle of descendants and a wealth of friends.

DR. JAMES A. HISLOP, D.P.H., assistant medical officer of health for Lanarkshire, has been appointed medical officer of health for Tynemouth. Dr. Hislop is a pharmacist by training, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. T. Mahen, at Hawick, and passed the Minor examination in October 1887. He afterwards studied medicine in Queen's College, Belfast, Edinburgh, and Brussels, and took the Scotch triple qualification in 1893, the Brussels M.D. in 1903, and D.P.H. of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1904. He has made a study of certain tropical diseases, including Malta fever.

MR. ROBERT GEAR MACDONALD, of the staff of Messrs. McMurdo & Co., chemists, St. John's, Newfoundland, has recently published a small volume of poems under the title "From the Isle of Avalon." Most of the poems show poetic instinct, and Mr. MacDonald is at his best in sonnets. For example, the prefatory sonnet begins thus:

"Not winged with fame, nor full of those great themes
Which move men in this opening century,
Can be my verses; 'tis enough for me
Upon this isle remote to dream my dreams,
Lulled by the ripple slow of seas and streams
Through summer noontides."

A few of the poems are reminiscent of Longfellow, which may be accounted for in part by the fact that there is much in Newfoundland akin to the country in which Longfellow sang.

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL, advertising specialist and consultant, Clun House, Surrey Street, London, W.C., sends as a copy of a clever pamphlet, entitled "Advertising Agents and their Clients." It is as brightly and cogently written as his series of articles on "Extending a Proprietary," which we conclude to-day, and those who get the pamphlet will realise, if they have not already done so, how valuable these articles are. Here is Mr. Russell's record in brief.

1882-1905. With Mr. John Morgan Richards, 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

1896-1905. Advertisement manager for Dr. Williams' pink pills.

1896-1904. Travelling and conducting advertising abroad.

1905. Advertisement manager of the "Times"—salary 2,000l.

1907. Joined Messrs. Hooper & Jackson, Ltd., 125 High Holborn.

1908. Opened his own office.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT commemoration dinner which is being promoted by the London Chemists' Association

is to be memorable for other things than the large array of members of Parliament who are to be present. Mr. Wellesley Douglas, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, is well known as a musician, and is thus enabled to get several popular performers to give their services. One item (by permission of Mr. Beerbohm Tree) is to be a recitation by Mr. Frederick James, of His Majesty's Theatre. This *nom de théâtre* hides the identity of a pharmacist who some time ago deserted pharmacy for the stage, for which he has undoubted talents. Some of his friends will recognise his personality from the photograph, where he is shown in the character of the Maharajah of Jimpore in Mr. H. A. Jones's play "The Dancing Girl," which is concluding at His Majesty's Theatre this week.



His Majesty's Theatre this week.

Royal Institution.

THE evening discourse on March 19 was by Mr. Richard Threlfall, F.R.S., the subject being "Experiments at High Temperatures and Pressures." The lecturer began by referring to the unexplored region of the earth within a few miles of the Institution. To reach it, borings would have to be made vertically downwards. Mr. Parsons has estimated that to bore a shaft for twelve miles towards the interior of the earth would cost five million pounds and occupy eighty-five years. A well-to-do man desiring to benefit his fellow-creatures could not do better than undertake this project; in the meantime, said the lecturer, experiments have been directed as to the effect of the high temperatures and pressures on chemical reactions and realising the phenomena that would be encountered. Many theories have been advanced as to the rigidity of the earth, and Lord Kelvin has shown that the earth's surface needs to be as rigid as steel or it would show tidal effects. The enormous pressure prevents the earth's strata from melting. The influence of pressure on the melting-point of substances was then considered, it being found that when pressure is increased to a certain amount a higher temperature is no longer needed. This has been arrived at by experiments on wax and glacial acetic acid under great pressure. Some pretty experiments were shown regarding the different states of chemical substances at various temperatures. A film of mercuric iodide which had been changed to the yellow variety by great cold was, by the warmth of the lantern, turned to the crimson colour generally seen. The several forms of sulphur were shown under polarised light. So far graphite has been found to be the only substance combining the property of a certain amount of fluidity with the capacity of resisting high temperatures. Descriptions were then given of the apparatus in which these experiments are carried out, Mr. Threlfall having devised a special form in which pressures of 100 tons per square inch and temperatures up to $2,000^{\circ}$ C. can be obtained. This piece of apparatus was shown and taken to pieces to exhibit how the core of Ceylon graphite, surrounded by a cup of fused magnesia, is broken across. The lecturer stated that no wholesale transformation of amorphous carbon or graphite into diamond could be brought about at a lower temperature and pressure than those stated. The idea in making these experiments was that the graphite might be forced to melt and then that conditions would require it to recrystallise as diamond—not in the form of large clear crystals, but rather in the variety known as "bort," or black diamond. The experiments have been rendered possible by the invention of high-speed steel, which keeps its hardness up to nearly or quite red heat, and any further advance—mainly in the direction of the allowance of more time—must wait for improvements in that material. It may be that the limits of temperature within which crystallisation in diamond form can take place are really very narrow at any pressure—and in this case it would be a matter of very great difficulty to make an apparatus in which the conditions could be kept constant for a sufficient length of time—and the difficulty would be greater the higher the temperature. It is noteworthy from this point of view that in Moissan's method for the artificial production of diamond very much lower pressures and temperatures are used than those described. Using iron as a solvent, it is highly improbable that Moissan attained a pressure of more than 20 tons per square inch, and when silver is employed the pressure would be much lower. The lecturer placed the effective temperature of the formation of diamond in iron or silver spheroids at something like $1,500^{\circ}$ C. Comparing the experiments of Moissan with those referred to, it looked as if Roozeboom's opinion is at present the most probable—viz., that solvents are necessary in order to depress the crystallisation point of diamond to a temperature at which the transformation to graphite is slow enough for rapid cooling to interrupt it. In this case the next step would be to repeat the experiments described at the highest possible pressure in the presence of iron, though Mr. Parsons has already made some trials in this direction with negative results. There are, however, many metals which have never been tried,

and one or other of them may turn out to have the requisite properties.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

AT a meeting of the Institute on March 18 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson gave a lecture on "Optical Illusions." There was a large attendance. The lecturer began by pointing out that of the five senses seeing is the one which people believe explicitly—"Seeing is believing" expresses the popular view of this sense. Then, after briefly describing the structure of the eye, Dr. Johnson showed that we do not see with our eyes. The image on the retina can only be of very small dimensions, yet objects appear of their proper size. The rods of the retina whereon the impressions fall were likened by the lecturer to eighty million candles of transparent material placed side by side and viewed from the top, the wicks corresponding to the nerve-fibres which eventually unite in the optic nerve. Vibrations pass to the brain, and each fibre ending in a cell gives a certain amount of stimulus to the soul or mind which "sees." There are several separate parts of the brain involved, such as the light, form, and colour centres, the united effect of which is translated by the soul. What we see is "the mental conception of the image of an image."

The lights were then switched off, and by means of the lantern a long series of slides was exhibited to illustrate various forms of optical illusions. The eye becomes fatigued on gazing at an object, and the first slide of black squares intersected by white bands showed that the white appeared degraded. This led up to the influence of adjacent colours of which painters take advantage when they give a dark background to a portrait, thus giving a stereoscopic appearance to the face. The effect of irradiation was the next topic. Owing to this white objects seem larger than black objects of the same size. As a practical illustration it was mentioned that when stout ladies dress in black the stoutness is not so apparent as it would be if they wore white clothes. The feet look smaller in black boots than white boots. Similar deductions in regard to height were made as to the use of horizontal and vertical lines in the pattern of the clothes. After mentioning that black letters on white are easier to read than when the reverse is the case, the lecturer showed that in reading it is the top parts of the letters which are most important. This was made apparent by a slide of halved type. No difficulty was experienced in reading the part consisting of the upper halves of the letters, but few could follow the slide whereon the lower section of the type was given. This led up to a consideration of the comparative legibility of various letters, those with similar upper halves, like "h" and "b," being least legible. A number of slides next dealt with picture illusions. The familiar phenomenon of the gaze of a portrait appearing to follow one round the room is due to the fact that the pupil is represented by the painter as a bright point. After showing how painters are accustomed to exaggerate the comparative size of the moon, Dr. Johnson asked, "How is it that the harvest moon appears bigger than that seen at other times of the year?" It is really the same size, but being close to the horizon the eye is able to exercise its power of comparison with near objects. Another series of slides dealt with the effect of lines of direction, particularly the Frazer phenomenon, where letters or geometrical figures appear distorted when given on a plaid background. Some circles drawn within each other seemed to form a spiral, and others looked as though they were ovals or circles with depressed sides. After showing slides of "tumble cubes," in which two people would probably not agree as to the position of the top and bottom of the cube, a few minutes were devoted to monocular stereoscopy, which is involved in these cases. Persistence of vision was the last subject dealt with, rapidly revolving discs variously painted giving curious effects. In this series was shown the familiar instance of the combination of the primary colours to form white.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. E. K. Spiegelhalter, seconded by Mr. G. E. Ellis, and was put to the meeting by Mr. G. Bennett (the Chairman) and carried unanimously.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on March 18, Sir W. Ramsay, F.R.S. (President), in the chair.

It was announced that an international monument to Berthelot is to be raised in Paris, and it is proposed to print a notice on the subject in the next number of the "Proceedings." After the despatch of other formal business, Dr. Divers reminded the President that he was occupying the chair for the last time, at least for some years, and asked whether he had any answer to give to the inquiries which he (Dr. Divers) had made at a previous meeting on the subject of the Council's new rule as to the admission of women as subscribers. The President, in reply, said he had no official answer, but counsel's opinion is that the new rule is valid and in accordance with the by-laws. Dr. Divers was then proceeding to argue the question, but the President ruled that a notice of motion could be accepted at an ordinary meeting, but that no discussion except of scientific questions could be allowed. The matter then dropped. Sir William Ramsay then vacated the chair for a short time to read a paper on

THE GASEOUS EMANATION OF RADIUM,

by himself and Dr. Gray. This substance has been separated from the hydrogen, which always accompanies it, by liquefying it and then pumping away the hydrogen by means of a Toppier pump. The quantities worked with were so small that all the observations had to be carried out with a microscope. In spite of this difficulty the gas has been liquefied and its density, vapour-tension, and other constants determined. The liquefied gas boils at -54° , and probably has an atomic weight of 218, which is that of the next element but one to xenon in the periodic table. The gas passes through a curious series of colour-changes in liquefying. It is phosphorescent to begin with and greenish-lilac in colour. On applying liquid air to the capillary tube containing it a brilliant spot of bluish light appears at one point and gradually extends through the mass, and the gas changes to yellow, then to orange, and finally forms a luminous steel-blue liquid. There was no response to the invitation to discuss the paper, but the hearty applause indicated the Fellows' appreciation of the authors' remarkable experimental ingenuity. Professors Pope and Perkin then followed with a case of

OPTICAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT AN ASYMMETRIC ATOM.

Van't Hoff long ago pointed out that a body having such a

formula as $\begin{array}{c} \text{X} \quad \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \quad \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{Y} \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \quad \text{C} = \text{C} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{X} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{Y} \end{array}$ ought to exist in enantiomeric forms although it has no asymmetric atom, and the authors have synthesised a substance of this kind in the acid

$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_2\text{—CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \quad \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{H} \quad \text{CH}_2\text{—CH}_2 \end{array} \quad \text{C} = \text{C} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ which, moreover, they

have been able to deracemise by crystallising the brucine salt. The laevo acid has a rotation of -78° .

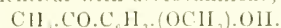
In the discussion which followed, Dr. Armstrong doubted whether the asterisked C atom is not asymmetric, to which Professor Pope replied that in Van't Hoff's sense it is not asymmetric.

A paper was communicated from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE RHIZOME OF APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM.

The author (Dr. Charles Watson Moore) said that under the title of "Apocynum" the United States Pharmacopœia recognises "the dried rhizome of *Apocynum cannabinum*, Linné, or of closely allied species of *Apocynum*." Three definite species of *Apocynum* are recognised botanically—viz., *A. androsæmifolium*, *A. medium*, Greene, and *A. cannabinum*, the last-named being very variable in character. The first chemical investigation of apocynum appears to have been by Schmiedeberg ("Arch. Exp. Path.," 1885, 16, 161), who obtained two products, designated as apocynin and apocynin, both of which were amorphous and evidently consisted of mixtures. More recently, Wood ("Jour.

Amer. Med. Assoc.," 1904, 43, 1955) has described the isolation of a crystalline substance (m.p. 112°) from a fluid extract of *A. cannabinum*, which he believed to be identical with the so-called "crystalline apocynin" of commerce, but found the latter to be physiologically almost inert. He was "inclined to believe that the active principle of apocynum is in the nature of a glucoside"—a view which the present investigation shows to be incorrect. In a paper on "The Constituents of Canadian Hemp: Part I.," Finemore ("J. Chem. Soc.," 1908, 93, 1515) has recorded the isolation of a crystalline substance from the root (rhizome) of *A. cannabinum*, which is described as "apocynin" (having been found to correspond to the "crystalline apocynin" of commerce), and which he has shown to be identical with acetovanillone,



The present investigation of the rhizome of *A. androsæmifolium*, L., has resulted in the isolation of its chief active principle, which it is proposed to designate *apocynamarin*, in view of the fact that it possesses an extremely bitter taste. Apocynamarin crystallises in small glistening prisms, melting with decomposition at about 170° . Its composition agrees with the formula $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. As yet little is known as to its chemical constitution apart from the fact that it contains a carbonyl group and appears to be a lactone. If to a solution of apocynamarin in acetic anhydride a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid is added, a pink colour is produced, which rapidly passes to green, the final green solution showing a fine red-bronze fluorescence.

The high degree of toxicity of apocynamarin is shown by the fact that 2 mgms. intravenously injected into a cat causes a very large rise in blood-pressure, terminated by heart-failure; a very distinct action is produced by the injection of as little as 0.1 mgm. When administered *per os* in large doses to a dog, apocynamarin acts as an emetic, without any apparent after-effects. Finemore ("Proc. Chem. Soc.," 1909, 26, 77) has recently recorded the isolation of an active principle from the root (rhizome) of *A. cannabinum*, which he has designated "cynotoxin," and to which he has assigned the formula $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_6$. This substance so closely resembles apocynamarin in its properties that, notwithstanding the different formula assigned to "cynotoxin," the two substances appear to be identical.

Besides apocynamarin, the rhizome of *Apocynum androsæmifolium* has been shown to contain a number of other interesting substances. For the purpose of a complete examination, a quantity of a concentrated alcoholic extract of the rhizome, corresponding to about 19 kilos. of the drug, was distilled in a current of steam for several hours, when a small quantity of an essential oil was obtained. After this operation there remained in the distillation-flask a dark aqueous liquid and a quantity of resinous material insoluble in water. It was from the aqueous liquid, which contained sugar and tannin, that the above-described apocynamarin was isolated. In addition to this substance, the aqueous liquid yielded a considerable quantity of acetovanillone, which was also present in the form of its glucoside, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_3\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3$ (m.p. $218-220^{\circ}$). This glucoside is a new substance, and it is proposed to designate it *androsin*. The above-mentioned insoluble resinous material yielded a small amount of ipuranol, a dihydric alcohol of the formula $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}(\text{OH})_2$ (m.p. $285-290^{\circ}$), and acetovanillone; palmitic, stearic, oleic, and linolic acids; and a large quantity of unsaponifiable material. From the latter two new alcohols, *androsterol*, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{48}(\text{OH})$ (m.p. $208-210^{\circ}$), and *homoandrosterol*, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{48}(\text{OH})$ (m.p. 192°), were isolated, while the presence of a third new alcohol, apparently isomeric with androsterol, was proved by the preparation of its monobromoacetyl derivative. These new alcohols appear to be related to the phytosterols, and some derivatives were prepared from them. Thus androsterol forms a monoacetyl derivative and a monobromoacetyl derivative, melting at $212-214^{\circ}$ and at $228-230^{\circ}$ respectively. From homoandrosterol the monoacetyl derivative (m.p. 236°) was likewise prepared.

The next paper was from the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and was by Dr. Barger and Mr. A. J. Ewins, who described some derivatives of dihydroxyphenyl-

acetic, -glycollic and -glyoxylic acids obtained in the course of attempts to synthesise adrenalin. The last paper read was by Dr. Ruhemann on the condensation of amides with esters of acetylenic acids.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Fellows of the Society was held in the same place on Thursday, March 25, at 4 P.M., the agenda submitted being as follows:

1. To elect two scrutators to examine the voting-lists for the election of officers and Council.
2. To receive the report of the Council, together with statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1908.
3. Dr. Divers, F.R.S., to move the adoption of the following new by-law:

XII. bis.—On ascertaining the will of the Society by means of voting-papers.

The President, either on his own motion or on a written requisition by the Council or by fifty Fellows, shall proceed to ascertain the will of the Society as to any suggested change in the by-laws or in the administration of these laws by the Council, by causing to be delivered, along with the "Proceedings" or separately, a notice to each Fellow of the change proposed, together with a voting-paper upon it, to be filled in by the Fellow and returned to the Secretaries not later than a prescribed date. After that date the results of the voting shall be counted by the Secretaries and two scrutineers, appointed by the President, and be reported by him to a Council-meeting and to a general meeting, upon which the Council shall proceed to act in accordance with the majority of votes, as being the expression of the will of the majority.

4. To present the Longstaff Medal for 1909 to Professor F. S. Kipping, F.R.S.

5. To receive the address of the President, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., entitled "Elements and Electrons."

6. To receive the report of the scrutators and to elect the officers and Council for the year 1909-10.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

showed that on December 31, 1908, the Society had 2,950 Fellows on the roll, an increase of fifty-four for the year. Among the deaths was one of the oldest Fellows, Mr. Thomas Morson, who was elected in 1851. Professor William Odling and Mr. E. A. Pontifex have reached their sixtieth anniversaries, and the Council congratulated them. Ten gentlemen were named who have reached their jubilee

as Fellows, including Sir William Crookes (1857), Mr. Cornelius Hanbury (1857), and Sir H. E. Roscoe (1855). The work of the Society during the year was above the average, 278 scientific communications having been made, of which 212 were published in the "Transactions." Statistics regarding the "Journal" and "Proceedings" were submitted and after reference to certain jubilees the Council dealt with the agitation

of the year in regard to the admission of women as Fellows of the Society and their resolution that they should be admitted as subscribers only. The "opinion" of Messrs. Bristows, Cooke & Carpmal, the Society's legal advisers, was submitted. This was to the effect that such admission would not be contrary to the charter or by-laws. They are to have all privileges of Fellows except voting and holding office. Details regarding the library were then given, and the accounts showed that the total income for 1908 was 7,134*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which is less than that of the previous year by 125*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; the expenditure being 6,834*l.* 15*s.*, or only 84*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* more than that of last year. This left an excess of 300*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* of income over expenditure for the year's working, as compared with

509*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* for 1907, and 741*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for 1906. The Council finally indicated that the annual subscription may have to be raised from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* if authors of papers do not keep them shorter. The investments of the Society amount to 20,297*l.* on the General Fund and 10,366*l.* on the Research Fund.

When Dr. Divers' motion was reached it was not put. The President read it, and said it was already *chose jugée*. Dr. Divers asked permission of the meeting to substitute "may" for "shall" in the second line of his motion. The President ruled that this was inadmissible, and the matter then dropped. The rest of the agenda was then gone through. We shall deal with the President's address next week. Sir William Ramsay is succeeded in the chair by Mr. Harold Baily Dixon, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Manchester University, in which post he succeeded Sir H. E. Roscoe. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He distinguished himself at Oxford, taking first-class honours in natural science in 1875 and his blue as one of the O.U. football eleven. After graduating he lectured at Trinity and Balliol, and is a Fellow of Balliol. He succeeded Sir H. E. Roscoe in 1886. Professor Dixon is an authority on gases and explosion due to their combination. He has been a Fellow of the Society since 1876, and has served on the Council and as Vice-President.

The Week's Poisonings.

TWELVE fatalities, including three misadventures, have occurred with poisons during the week. Eustace Wyatt Sumpter, dental surgeon, committed suicide in a wood near Dorking by taking cyanide of potassium.—Charles Glover (28), the son of a Birmingham manufacturing jeweller, was found dead in a train at Burton station. A bottle containing some prussic acid was found beneath the seat.—Wm. A. Jones, solicitor, who died at Plumley from prussic acid poisoning, purchased an ounce of that lethal agent from Mr. A. E. H. Blackburn, Ph.C., 7 Exchange Street, Manchester, to kill a dog, with the remark that it was a more humane way to get rid of the animal than shooting. The dead body of an unknown man was found under a thicket in the Sidmouth Plantation at Richmond Park, with a bottle smelling of hydrocyanic acid by its side.—A Waterfoot grocer, named Albert E. Crankshaw, was found in a mutilated condition on the railway line with two empty bottles labelled "Prussic acid" not far away. At the inquest the jury found that the deceased took prussic acid and "so killed himself while trespassing on the line."—The usual verdict was returned at the inquest on W. T. Frost, florist, Maidstone, who was stated to have taken enough nicotine to kill "nearly a thousand persons."—An open verdict was returned at the inquest on Ellen Nuttall (62), the wife of a Manchester traveller, who died from laudanum-poisoning. Deceased suffered from asthma and gastric catarrh, and obtained an ounce of laudanum from Mr. W. H. Kendrew, chemist and druggist, Southbank Road, Southport, ostensibly for a friend. Deceased did not pay for the opiate, saying she would call again. However, it was stated that she took "a pint of paregoric" regularly every week and also a mixture containing chlorodyne.—Minnie Dyer (20) died in Glasgow Western Infirmary from the effects of drinking carbolic acid.—Alexander Keyle, bank cashier, Blandford Square, London, N.W., a victim of the drug-habit, died from heart-failure caused by an overdose of paraldehyde.—Mary Johnson (67), widow, who had regularly used a lotion containing sulphate of copper for her ulcerated legs during nearly ten years, committed suicide by taking a cupful of the lotion.—A verdict of death from lead-poisoning, administered for the purpose of procuring abortion, was returned at the inquiry into the death of Mary E. Lee, the wife of a bricklayer's labourer. Deceased, who was *cunctate* with her tenth child, was stated to have procured a miscarriage by taking "lead pills." The Coroner (Mr. Wightman) said he was anxious to trace the parties who sell these pills, as there are a number of persons in Sheffield, chiefly women, who sell them. Dr. T. Robertson deposed that deceased informed him that she had taken four of the pills a day for a fortnight.—At the inquest regarding the death of Annie Wakefield, of Knox Street, London, N.W., her husband deposed that his wife had always enjoyed comparatively good health, but had been in the habit of taking quinine. Dr. Williams stated that death was undoubtedly due to quinine, of which deceased had taken 25 grains, a quantity which would cause congestion of the brain and paralysis of the heart. The husband, recalled, said his wife had been in the habit of taking fourpennyworth of quinine at a time, though the last dose was only three-pennyworth. The jury found that death was due to misadventure.



THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Pharmaceutical Society.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

AN evening meeting was held at 55 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, March 17, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of the Executive presiding. The first paper was by Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., Glasgow, on

AN ALKALOIDAL COLOUR-REACTION WITH ALOES.

A mixture containing aloes, asafetida, tincture of opium, magnesium sulphate, and potassium nitrate, on standing assumed a beautiful red colour somewhat resembling an alkaline solution to which cochineal has been added. The author found that the coloration only occurred in these combinations containing aloes and opium, and on evaporating the ether-washings of an opium assay he observed that the residue gave a deep purple-red colour when warmed with a solution either of aloes or aloin in dilute alcohol. Evidently, therefore, the colour was produced by the free narcotine in the opium reacting with the aloin in the aloes. It was found that a solution of aloin in weak alcohol gave cherry-red to purple-red coloration with narcotine, morphine, codeine, papaverine, strychnine, brucine, cocaine, atropine, quinine, and veratrine. Caffeine did not give the reaction. The salts of the alkaloids gave the reaction as a rule (cocaine hydrochloride does not), probably owing to dissociation. The purple-red colours became orange-red with acids and greenish with alkalis. The intensity of the colour was evidently proportional to the strength of the different bases, strychnine giving the strongest reaction and caffeine none. An aqueous tincture of opium which had been repeatedly shaken with ether in a separator did not give the reaction. If a pinch of aloin be dissolved in tincture of nuxvomica, tincture of belladonna, or even compound tincture of camphor, pure red solutions are obtained, especially on warming and allowing to stand for some time. The proportion of morphine in the latter tincture is less than 1 in 2,000, and its narcotine-content must be considerably less. Mr. Lothian is of opinion that in the opium tincture it is to the free narcotine that the colour is due. He showed a solution of narcotine 1 in 10,000—which gave a distinct red colour with aloin resembling alkaline phenolphthalein; and in the case of strychnine a solution containing 1 in 100,000 gave a distinct cherry-red colour, especially after warming and standing. If a solution of aloin in weak alcohol be boiled in a glass flask for some time, the alkali of the glass has a faint effect. At first he considered the reaction to be due to the presence of emodin (a trioxymethylantraquinone) in the aloes or aloin and therefore of the nature of Bornträger's reaction, but he had been unable to obtain any colour-reaction with alkaloids from the benzene or ether extracts either of aloes or aloin, while a quantity of barbaloin which had been repeatedly washed with ether until emodin-free reacted readily with alkaloids. This general colour-reaction of aloes or aloin with alkaloids therefore appears to be due either to barbaloin or isobarbaloin. The author only experimented with Barbadoes aloes and barbaloin. According to Leger, barbaloin and isobarbaloin are true ethers, and condensation products of methylisoxychrysasin with a methylaldopen-tose.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. DOTT expressed surprise to hear that narcotine gave so distinctive a colour. It is not a particularly strong base, although it is stronger than caffeine. Mr. T. STEPHENSON and Mr. W. B. COWIE also made remarks, the latter stating that he had found that aloes and commercial caffeine give a slight red tint. He found difficulty in getting any colour from aloin with alkaloidal salts.—Mr. J. R. HILL (who had read the paper) said that if the aloin be warmed with the alkaloidal salt solution it begins to colour slowly, indicating that dissociation takes place. Incidentally the reaction supports the view that aloin is an anthraquinone derivative. Alizarin and gallein, both methylanthraquinones, react in a somewhat similar way as aloin with alkaloids. Mr. Lothian's reaction appeared to be even more delicate than that of Bornträger.

Mr. D. B. DOTT, Ph.C., F.I.C., read a note on the

AMOUNT OF PRUSSIC ACID IN GAS-METER WATER.

While examining coal-gas for sulphur compounds he noticed that water through which the gas had passed contained an appreciable amount of cyanide. On distilling 100 c.c. with 5 c.c. dilute sulphuric acid, 75 c.c. being collected, and estimating volumetrically, 0.064 gram of HCN was found, or nearly 1 grain of real hydrocyanic acid in 4 fl. oz.

Mr. HILL remarked that Mr. DOTT's note was a proof of the fact that in the old wet-meter the gas was washed and purified by passing through it. In his reply Mr. DOTT agreed.

A SHORT METHOD OF PREPARING SPIRITUS ÆIHERIS NITROSIS.

Mr. DOTT also communicated this note. The Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association have suggested that this spirit might be improved. Mr. DOTT said that the official process of distilling spirit mixed with copper wire and sulphuric and nitric acids is eminently unsuited for frequent operation on the small scale, and he did not think it possible to adopt any modification of the process which could prove satisfactory. They must avoid distillation or any difficult operation, such as the preparation of the ether itself and dilution of a weighed quantity of the same with alcohol. The following modification of the U.S.P. method was tried:

Mix 50 c.c. alcohol (90 per cent.) and 25 c.c. absolute alcohol with 1.81 gram sulphuric acid. Dissolve 2.5 grams sodium nitrite in 3.5 c.c. water, and add the solution to the acid alcohol. After 18 hours filter the mixture and wash the sulphate in the filter with 30 c.c. alcohol (90 per cent.).

The product is nearly if not quite neutral, is sp. gr. 0.845, and 5 c.c. yields 39.5 c.c. NO by the official test. They might therefore safely say that a spirit answering the B.P. tests might be prepared as follows:

Mix 12 fl. oz. rectified spirit and 5 fl. oz. absolute alcohol with 158 grams of sulphuric acid. Then dissolve 1 oz. sodium nitrite in 5½ fl. dr. of water, and mix with the acid alcohol in a stoppered bottle. After thorough cooling filter through paper, and wash the salt on the filter with 6 fl. oz. of rectified spirit.

The object in using a proportion of absolute alcohol is to keep down the specific gravity to B.P. requirement. If a higher specific gravity were permitted in a new Pharmacopœia rectified spirit only would suffice; but the spirit keeps better when the proportion of water is reduced, and on that account there might be hesitation in reverting to a higher density. He had found it necessary to dissolve the nitrite in the minimum of water. If the salt be added direct to the acidified alcohol the reaction is too slow to be of practical utility. If this process be adopted in the new Pharmacopœia it might be usefully considered whether a proportion of the alcohol might not be replaced—after the reaction is completed.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN queried whether the resulting product would be "sweet spirit of nitre," as that old preparation contains something else than ethyl nitrite (*e.g.*, aldehyde), and its activity is said not to depend solely on the nitrite. Dunstan's solution had failed to "catch on"; it no doubt kept better than the B.P. spirit, but not any better when mixed with water. He suggested that an alcoholic solution of an alkaline nitrite might replace the present spirit. Mr. W. B. COWIE expressed the opinion that aldehyde is the active part of the spirit. Mr. BROWN and Mr. J. R. HILL also spoke, the latter specially referring to the preservative action of glycerin in ethyl-nitrite solutions, which Mr. J. A. FORRET confirmed as regards ferrous-iodide preparations. The CHAIRMAN having briefly commented on the paper, Mr. DOTT in reply said any small trace of aldehyde or paraldehyde in the spirit could have no value, and nothing else had been found except ethyl nitrite, which he considered to be the active constituent.

THE ESTIMATION OF QUININE IN CINCHONA-BARK

was the title of a note by Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN, Ph.C., F.C.S., who has previously observed that, while solutions of alkali chlorides, nitrates, and some other salts have a more or less solvent action on quinine sulphate, alkali sulphates (with the exception of ammonium sulphate)

greatly diminish the solubility in water, a strong solution of sodium sulphate having little or no solvent action on any quinine salt. The present note dealt with the further experiments which are summarised in the following paragraphs :

1 gram of anhydrous purified quinine sulphate was dissolved in 1,000 c.c. of water, and to 100 c.c. of this solution 10 grams of sodium sulphate were added and dissolved. In the course of a few minutes separation of the alkaloid began, and in twenty-four hours crystallisation was complete. The filtrate gave to reagents such slight reactions that practically all the quinine sulphate had been precipitated. Another experiment showed that 10-per-cent. sodium sulphate reduced the solubility of quinine sulphate in water at 3° C. to less than 1 in 28,000, or about 1 grain in 3 pints. It was also ascertained by repeating the test at temperatures varying from 0° C. to 16.5° C. that the higher the temperature the greater the loss. At 12° C. the loss proved to be 0.051 gram on the gram.

In experiments carried out on solutions of quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine sulphates, 1 gram, 2 grams, 4 grams, and 10 grams in the litre, the addition of 10-per-cent sodium sulphate did not cause precipitation.

Solutions of the mixed sulphates, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine, containing 2 grams, 4 grams, and 10 grams of each sulphate in the litre, were treated with sodium sulphate as in the case of the quinine one, and the 10-gram one was the only solution which showed any tendency to precipitate, and that only slightly.

The author called attention to the fact that the strengths of the solutions were in direct contradiction of the published solubilities of these salts. "Squire's Companion" gives quinidine sulphate as soluble 1 in 200, cinchonine sulphate 1 in 70, and cinchonidine sulphate 1 in 100; Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeia" 1 in 100, 1 in 54, and 1 in 100; U.S. Dispensatory 1 in 100, 1 in 58, and 1 in 63 respectively. Of each of the four sulphates treated with 10 grams 100 c.c. solution of 0.25 gram sodium sulphate, boiled and set aside for twenty-four hours, deposited 0.2564 gram.

These results led to an attempt to determine the quinine of cinchona by means of a similar salting-out process, and a red bark, which yielded 6.47 per cent. of total alkaloid, deposited the equivalent of 1.963 per cent. of anhydrous quinine in the original bark. The results were thus encouraging, and the author concluded by saying that time and labour can be saved by adopting a volumetric process—direct titration of the precipitated quinine sulphate after it has been washed with a little of the precipitating 10-per-cent. sodium sulphate to remove the traces of adhering alkaloids. The filter containing the quinine sulphate with the adhering sodium sulphate may be immersed in sufficient alcohol to dissolve the alkaloid, a few drops of phenol-phthalein added, and the whole titrated with $n/20$ alcoholic sodium hydroxide each c.c. of which is equivalent to 0.021878 gram of B.P. quinine sulphate or 0.016092 gram of anhydrous quinine.

In the remarks that followed Mr. COWIE said the present B.P. process could be greatly improved. He thought Mr. DUNCAN's seemed to be very simple.—Mr. HILL said he highly commended the paper, as containing a simple idea such as one wondered had never been thought of before.—Mr. DUNCAN briefly replied, and the meeting terminated.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. EDWARD TAYLOR, 44 Market Street, Bacup, has opened "pure-drug stores" there. [Corrected note.]

MR. D. A. YOUNG has taken over the business carried on by Mr. A. G. Watkins at 78 Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.

NEWMAN DRUG-STORES, LTD., have removed from 352 Green Street, Upton Park, E., to 374 Barking Road, Plaistow, London, E.

THE stock and fittings of the pharmacy of the late Mr. C. B. Bell, Ph.C., Spring Bank, Hull, were to have been sold by auction on Thursday, March 25, but an offer previously made privately by Mr. A. Howe was accepted, and the public sale did not take place. Mr. Howe proposes to put a new front into the premises, and to continue the business as a high-class pharmacy.

Prescription Problem.

THE facsimile printed in our issue of March 15 reads as follows :

R̄ Phenacetin. grs viij
Pulv. guaranæ grs vj
Ft. cht. Mitte tales No viij.
Sig. Cap. j. p.r.n. si dolor urgenti.
R̄ Syrup Hydrobr. co. 3j.
Glycerin ʒv.
Liq. arsen HCl. gtts. L
Aqua chl̄f ad ʒviij
M. ft. mist.

Sig. Cap. ʒiv. ter in die c. aq. pc.

"Pulv. guaranæ" was the stumbling-block to the majority of competitors; pulv. guaiaci, pulv. gummi, and pulv. quiniæ were the incorrect renderings. The quantity of glycerin was also a trouble to most. Mr. W. J. Nethercott, of Bristol, says : "I think the prescriber means ʒv., as the top of the L underneath makes it look like 5x." Mr. Nethercott is right. Some competitors say "fiat cachet," instead of "Ft. cht." A few would have dispensed liq. amm. acet. for liq. arsen. hydrochlor., others liq. ammon. dil., and there were a good many errors in quantities, but on the whole the competitors did remarkably well with an exceptionally obscure piece of writing. This time the prizes go to Mr. W. J. Nethercott, 37 Grosvenor Road, Bristol, and Mr. J. Overett, c/o Mr. A. W. Ritchie, chemist, 198 High Street, Montrose, whose renderings are the most painstaking of all who transcribe the prescription accurately as regards ingredients and quantities.

We have not given a foreign prescription for some time, and therefore reproduce a fresh one :

Spf new spec
100 : 120.
1/2 lb cinchon
100 lb cinchon
Hydrocyan 3.5
92 Kwang 0.35
1/2 lb cinchon 150.
Infusion
to Phosphoric
2 1/2 1/2 lb
Spf cinchon
Quinine ʒs
Water ʒviij

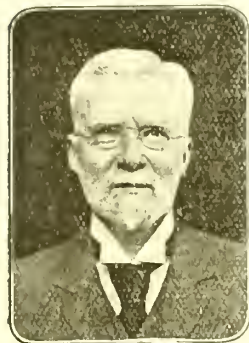
We offer three prizes (copies of the "Art of Dispensing," "Veterinary Counter Practice," or the "Chemist-Optician")—one to subscribers and their staffs in London and south of Manchester whose cards are posted not later than March 29; another to those in other parts of the British Isles whose cards are dated not later than March 30; and a third to Continental competitors, who should post their cards before April 1.

"USE AND WANT."—The serial story-writer frowned alarmingly. "What's wrong, dear?" inquired his wife. "This new Pharmacy Bill will make it exceedingly difficult for my villains to obtain their subtle poisons. I shall have to permit the use of the revolver once more!"

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

In our issue of February 6 we reported the election of Mr. Thomas Harris Cruse to the Presidency of the newly formed



MR. CRUSE.

Portsmouth and District Pharmacists' Association. This was a timely appreciation of a long and honourable pharmaceutical career. Mr. Cruse served an apprenticeship of six years with Mr. W. H. Tayler, of Warminster, and after a short engagement in a pharmacy at Brighton took up an appointment with Messrs. Woollons & Moorshead, 108 High Street, Portsmouth, remaining there five years. During that time he passed the Minor, and on leaving Portsmouth he did some temporary work in London, and got his Major certificate in December 1865. The year following Mr. Cruse started in business at the corner of Marmion Road, Southsea, removing a few years later to new premises in Palmerston Road, which may not inaptly be called the "Bond Street" of Portsmouth. The growth and development of Southsea eastwards induced him later on to open a branch in Clarendon Road East. He also took over the business of Mr. Callaway at Victoria Road South, but relinquished this a few years after, and since then the Palmerston Road pharmacy and the East Southsea branch in the Strand only have been continued. Mr. Cruse was associated for some years with Mr. T. Parris, who subsequently removed to Brighton, also with Mr. W. R. Gossling and Mr. A. J. Pratt, now in business at Reigate, and for the last six years with Mr. Sidney Davies, who was formerly at Arundel Street, Landport. A year ago Mr. Cruse had the misfortune to lose by death his eldest son, who was associated with him in business, and changes in the business necessitated by this calamity are drawing towards completion.

Brief Records.

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.—A meeting of committee of this Society was held in the Rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on March 23. Mr. S. Gibson, J.P. (President) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Law and Educational Sub-Committees were appointed for the year. A circular letter issued to the trade by the Belfast Bottle Exchange was read and referred to the Law Committee.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.—The monthly meeting was held at the Gervis Hall Restaurant on March 19. Mr. J. A. Haynes (President) in the chair. Messrs. Hardwick, Bilson, Toone, Curtis, Rose, Pars, Botham, Graham, Rye, Scampton, Coc, Hornby, Reid, J. L. Robinson Lodder, Gordon, Williams, and Bingham (Hon. Sec.) were also present. Dr. A. C. Coles gave a lecture on "The Blood," which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Dun-dee Half-holiday.—At a meeting of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, held on March 19, a report was submitted on the half-holiday matter. Reply postcards had been sent to all the master chemists in Dundee and district, and the returns were as follows: 22 entirely favourable, 5 partly favourable, 7 unfavourable, and 10 did not reply. Twelve district men received postcards, and their answers were similar to the local pharmacists. Deputations were appointed to call on those who did not reply, also on those unfavourable, and to report at the general meeting on April 9.

Chemistry of Photography.—An excellent opportunity of gaining some knowledge of this subject was afforded to the members of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association who attended Mr. E. G. Turney's lecture on March 18. The lecturer explained the methods of preparing the various kinds of emulsions and plates and the effect on them of light. After touching on the use of light filters a series of six plates was shown which had received exposures varying from normal to 10,000 times correct exposure, the results showing a range from a true negative to a positive and then back to a negative again. Mr. Turney was thanked for his interesting lecture.

Fife County.—A meeting of the Executive of the newly formed Pharmaceutical Association for the county of Fife was held at Thornton on Wednesday, March 24. Mr. D.

Gilmour (President) in the chair. Representatives were present from every part of the county, also Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. Mr. Charles Stewart (Secretary) intimated a good response to the initial circular, thirty-seven having joined the Association, and there are further promises. The meeting then discussed the attitude to be adopted in view of the issuing of licences under Section 2 of the new Act. Mr. Hill indicated what had been the outcome of the Edinburgh conference. He has issued a circular letter to licensing authorities in Scotland emphasising the provision in Sub-section 2. It was agreed to follow this up by getting members in each district where they had not already done so to present a petition signed by all those stocking the poisons referred to. Further, that the Secretary request clerks to local authorities to advise him when applications for licences are received, so that chemists may appear. It was agreed to have a full meeting of the Association on an early date.

Mansfield Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Oriental Café, Mansfield, on Wednesday, March 17. There were present Messrs. J. A. Peggs, B. Adams, P. J. Shaecklock, J. F. Dickenson, A. H. Bell (Mansfield), H. Highfield (Hucknall Huthwaite), A. R. Jesson (Mansfield Woodhouse), M. Radford (Sutton-in-Ashfield), V. Walker (Pleasley), W. F. Croft (Tibshelf), F. W. Elliott (Bolsover), F. E. Bould (Clowne), and W. Greaves (Clowne). The following officers and committee were elected: President, Mr. J. A. Peggs; Vice-President, Mr. W. F. Croft; Secretary, Mr. A. H. Bell; Treasurer, Mr. B. Adams; Committee, Messrs. Bould, Downing, Pennington, Elliott, Walker, and Jesson. The Association has sent to the Town Council of Mansfield and to the County Councils of Notts and Derbyshire resolutions protesting against the granting of licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and enclosing a list of the chemists who stock, or are prepared to stock, agricultural and horticultural poisons. Letters were sent to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Clerk of the Privy Council asking that a clause be inserted in the proposed regulations to the effect that public notice be given of applications for licences, and any objection to the same should be heard before granting them. A letter was sent to the Society asking action to be taken against a firm of local seedsmen for selling nicotine insecticide. A reply was received from the Secretary to the effect that the police should be asked to take the matter up under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act. Several members were under the impression that the Pharmaceutical Society were the proper party to prosecute unqualified persons for selling scheduled poisons.

Advertising Matter and Methods.—At the meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association on March 18, Mr. R. McKean Cant read a paper on this subject. He divided method into deliberation, diversity, and similarity, the part played by price and window-dressing. The window-display of the average chemist, he urged, is lacking in many things, and shows want of originality, deliberation, system, and a great lack of the educational element. He advised a deliberate plan for the whole year, only altering it very rarely to meet a local need, or to combat a prevailing epidemic. He would begin with the outer man, and have separate windows on the treatment of the hair, the teeth, the feet, and the skin; then go on to deal with the various organs of the body, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, etc., and finally set out separate windows with the remedies for overcoming the more common complaints, such as influenza, rheumatism, indigestion, and gout. He would only use one half, in certain cases only a third, of the number of articles in some of the windows. He would get a plain, but artistic, card designed and mounted in a frame, and on this card he would print his talks to the public every time he put in a new window. This talk (1) would be information giving the facts in a popular manner; (2) would enumerate the various good points of each remedy; but he (3) would specially avoid advocating the claims of any particular medicine except those of his own manufacture. In closing, Mr. Cant said that the proper study of advertising is only beginning, and we may look for great developments. In regard to this he said that the study of psychology will have a great influence on the development of advertising methods. Mr. J. P. Gilmour presided at the meeting, and expressed the thanks of the members to Mr. Cant.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.—The members of the Keighley Chemists' Association held a meeting at the Devonshire Hotel on March 18, when Mr. A. S. Dean (President of the Association) introduced a discussion on this subject. He gave a good exposition of the Act and raised several points which

induced a good discussion, in the course of which considerable difference of opinion was expressed. In regard to the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons it was decided that a letter should be sent to the Clerk to the Privy Council, asking provision for the safeguarding of the interests of pharmacists in regard to the granting of licences.

A meeting of the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Chemists' Association was held in the George and Dragon Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday, March 23. Mr. James Avison (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Ardern, Henshaw, Latham, Sharp, F. S. Avison (Dukinfield), H. Collins (Denton), H. Joughin (Denton), G. H. Newton (Limehurst), and S. Hewitt (Secretary). A letter was read from the Town Clerk in reply to a letter from the Association *re* the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons, in which he promised to place the matter before the next meeting of the Watch Committee. An interesting and instructive discussion took place on the new Poisons-schedule.

An open meeting of the chemists in Burnley and district was held at the Bull Hotel, Burnley, on Tuesday evening, March 23, when these attended: Messrs. J. Brown, J. A. Barlow, A. Clarkson, Lawrence, Schofield, L. Tomlinson, Veitch and Walker, Burnley; Messrs. Hirst and Huggins, Colne; Messrs. Lawton and Briggs, Nelson; Mr. C. Hitchon, Padiham; and Mr. Swindlehurst, Barrowford. The meeting was convened by Messrs. Brown and Hirst as divisional secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Brown was voted to the chair and Mr. Hirst acted as Secretary. A resolution of thanks and appreciation to the President, Council, and officers of the Pharmaceutical Society, also to Mr. Glyn Jones, Mr. Idris, M.P., and Mr. Winfrey, M.P., for their work in connection with the Act was passed. A discussion followed on the local aspects of the new Bill, and it was resolved that a memorial be sent to the Clerk to the Privy Council asking for amendments to the draft regulations. It was also decided to draw up a list of chemists in the district who sell agricultural poisons. It was agreed to revive the Burnley and District Chemists' Association, the next meeting to be held on Tuesday, April 30.

Mi-cellanea.—A meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists was held on March 18 at 11c Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, London, W., by kind invitation of Mrs. Durand. Among those present were Misses Bedell, Bartrop, Kibble, Falconer, Gilliatt, Hughes, Dale, Tilsley, Andrews, Wardle, and Groome. Papers were contributed by Miss M. Gibson, Ph.C., on "Milk-analysis (Leffman-Beam Method)"; Miss C. B. Kibble, Ph.C., on "Note on an American Proprietary Medicine"; Miss A. Falconer, on "Tuberculin"; Miss E. K. Hughes, Ph.C., on "Notes on the Diastatic Value of Malt Extracts." Miss Gibson detailed the Leffman-Beam method for determining the amount of fat in milk, and dealt with the difficulties arising during the working of the process. The uses of the Richmond milk scale and equation were also explained and demonstrated. Miss Kibble's notes concerned the materia medica and therapeutics of *Echinacea angustifolia*, D.C., and *Thuja occidentalis*, Linné, the former being a herbaceous plant indigenous in the Western States of America, and the latter the well-known "arbor vitae." The two drugs are supposed to enter into the composition of an American proprietary, and Miss Kibble gave details of her investigation regarding the probable composition, preparation, and cost of this remedy. Miss Falconer reviewed the present-day knowledge of Koch's tuberculin. An interesting account was given of the various ways of applying the tests for tuberculosis with the "old" tuberculin. The differences of the newer tuberculin, which contain intracellular, as well as extracellular, enzymes, were adequately described, as also their uses. However, Miss Falconer said it is probably safe to assert, in spite of conflicting testimony, that no serums now obtainable have any great value in preventing tuberculosis. Miss Hughes dealt with the estimation of diastatic value of malt-extract by means of Lintner's method. The results obtained by the author on examining several commercial malt-extracts showed that their diastatic powers varied over a wide range.

Chemists Assistants' Association.

At the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on March 18, when Mr. R. H. Brittain (President) presided over a small attendance, the topic for the evening was a paper by Mr. J. Cofman on

PHARMACY ON THE CONTINENT.

This dealt mainly with the educational side of the subject. Mr. Cofman first defined the general practice of pharmacy in Continental countries. The retailing of medicinal drugs and chemicals and the dispensing of prescriptions are restricted there, by law and custom, to the qualified pharmacist, who, in return for this protection, must conform with higher standards of education and also undergo a more or less strict Government supervision, which in

England would frequently be called "interference." The principle of "one pharmacist, one pharmacy," is general, but in some countries (as in Germany) the number of pharmacies is restricted. Quackery and the sale of secret remedies is either prohibited or strictly controlled, but non-medicinal poisons are also retailed by licensed traders under police supervision. Mr. Cofman stated that, strictly speaking, there is no "pharmacist" in England in the Continental sense; "poison-seller" would be the more correct title. Every country produces the pharmacist it deserves, and the level of education of the pharmacist bears a constant ratio to the general education in that country, while the esteem in which pharmacy is held is correlated with the position to which pharmacists have raised themselves by personal culture among their fellow-citizens. The lecturer instanced France as a country in which culture and pharmacy are held in the greatest esteem. Details of the preliminary education, apprenticeship, and studentship of the *pharmacien* and *apotheker* followed, after which Mr. Cofman turned to the reform of English pharmaceutical education, which was briefly as follows:

The Preliminary certificate to be as at present, or preferably that of the London University Matriculation examination.

One year to be spent at a pharmaceutical college in learning the elements of chemistry, botany, zoology, the British Pharmacopœia, and acquiring practical knowledge in chemistry and pharmacy, with a first or "scientific" examination to be passed on the completion of the year.

After successfully negotiating the last-named examination the pupil is entitled to a pharmacist in retail practice for two years, the Pharmaceutical Society to supervise his education by defining the hours, nature of professional work, and providing a programme of study.

The fourth year of the apprenticeship, which is thus turned into a studentship, is to be at a school of pharmacy, and should terminate with the "final," or Minor examination. The diploma of "pharmacist" to be granted to the successful candidate.

A further year's course to entitle the diplomaed student to enter for the "higher," or Major, examination for the diploma of "Doctor in Pharmacy."

The advantages urged by Mr. Cofman for this system were that the usually unpaid apprentice can well afford to go to school for another year and obtain the systematic instruction which he seldom gets at the busy pharmacy. He is then useful from his first day in the pharmacy, and may obtain a fair remuneration instead of doing the errand-boy's degrading work. The education of the pharmacist (four years) would be on a level with that of medicine and dentistry, a fact conducive to better recognition of the former's professional capacities, a short consideration of the pharmacist in practice abroad, and the "concession" essential in some countries before opening a pharmacy, ended the lecturer's remarks, during which he stated that the spirit of English or American pharmacy is entering the larger cities of the Continent where the suburban style of shop-window with an exhibition of English or American proprietaries is the admiration and envy of the local pharmacists.

During the discussion (in which the Chairman, Messrs. F. L. K. Loxley, W. A. Cofman, E. Thompson, and others took part) it was agreed that the system of apprenticeship in Great Britain frequently fails owing to the apathy of the master chemist, and that doctors dispensing their own prescriptions contribute largely to the present position of the chemist as poison-seller and not dispenser. The educational scheme was well received from the cultural standpoint, but doubt expressed from financial considerations. It was also pointed out that pharmacy on the Continent is far from being ideal. The *apotheker* in Germany must be either wealthy or become an assistant for the greater part of his life. The iron-bound "tariff" and the various changes are not conducive to peace of mind. He is further frequently subjected to severe competition from druggists and others. In France severe competition among the *pharmaciens* has cut prices for medicaments to a minimum. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cofman.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held in the Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Ashton Hall, of the Liverpool University, on March 18, with Mr. T. S. Wokes

(President) in the chair. After tea, a goodly company assembled in the lecture-hall to hear Dr. R. Stenhouse Williams give a lecture and demonstration on

VACCINES: THEIR PREPARATION AND USE.

Dr. Williams commenced by explaining that organisms, when introduced into a body, produce toxins which either kill the cell or induce it to produce an anti substance to the toxin. The neutralisation of the toxin by the antibody, the latter being liberated into the blood-stream, marks the end of the disease, but while the toxin is in excess the patient is extremely ill. There are two types of disease—the acutely infectious, which either kills or cures, and from which the patient, if he recovers, is generally immune for the rest of his life; and the chronic, which neither kills nor cures. Now, in which of these two types is the vaccine going to be more useful? A vaccine introducing toxic substance into a person stimulates the reaction of his cells to the production of antitoxin. In other words, you are trying to persuade the patient to immunise himself against the organism. A vaccine can kill with a deadly precision if you introduce too much. In the acute type, such as pneumonia, the patient is already soaked with toxin, and the introduction of vaccine might get the cells to react more rapidly than they would from the effect of the organism itself and thereby shorten the crisis, but if the patient has already got as much as he can stand, and more is introduced, the additional amount may kill him. However, vaccine is undoubtedly of great use in chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, where the organism never produces sufficient anti-body to destroy itself. Vaccine may also be used to protect a healthy person against infection, as in vaccination against small-pox, or to forestall the onslaught of disease, as in inoculation against hydrophobia. At the conclusion of the lecture the audience divided into three portions, each of which witnessed demonstrations of the processes of preparing vaccine and tuberculin. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Williams for his interesting contribution.

Festivities.

Sangers Diners.

THE usual quarterly meeting of the representatives of Messrs. Sangers, Enston Road, London, N.W., was held on March 20, and after business had been transacted the firm invited the heads of some of the departments to dinner, which took place at Pinoli's, Wardour Street, W. The travelling partner of the firm, Mr. Sidney Carr, was in the chair, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Attention was drawn to the fact that eight of those present averaged over twenty-five years' service, which is excellent testimony to the good feeling existing between the firm and their employees.

Whist.

THE staff of Aerators, Ltd., "Prana" Sparklet Works, London, N., and their friends held a highly successful whist-drive and dance at the Stanstead House Assembly Rooms on March 18, in aid of the funds of the "Sparklets" Athletic Club, when a company numbering about eighty eventually passed a verdict of "a thoroughly enjoyable and successful evening." Mrs. W. A. Roberts secured the ladies' first prize and Mr. Spearey headed the gentlemen's scores. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Mellows and Mr. P. Clark, who were responsible for the arrangements. The dancing continued until a late hour.

Yarmouth Pharmacists Dine.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held at Hill Restaurant, Yarmouth, on March 11, the President (Mr. T. B. Male) occupying the chair. Among the company present were Messrs. Harvey Palmer, J. S. Shearman, P. R. Hill, W. G. Poll, H. E. Goddard, T. J. Woodcock, T. L. Drabble, A. R. Davies, Kellam, and A. E. Richmond. After an excellent repast the company adjourned to the Association's rooms, where lantern-slides were exhibited by Mr. Shearman and gramophone selections given by Mr. W. G. Poll. The President was then presented with the first silver spoon

offered for the best score in the miniature rifle handicap competition. Games and social intercourse occupied the remainder of the evening.

A Combined Cricket Dinner.

THE members of the British Drug Houses Cricket Club enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the Bridge House Hotel, London, S.E., on the occasion of their annual dinner on March 20. Mr. C. A. Hill, the managing director of the firm, supported by his co-directors, Mr. Roger M. Harvey and Mr. Alan Francis, presided over a company more than a hundred strong. In addition to the loyal toasts that of "The British Drug Houses C.C." was proposed by Mr. Roger M. Harvey, Mr. E. Jenkins replying; and Mr. C. A. Hill responded to that of "The Company," given by Mr. W. J. Goldsworthy. The respective clubs of the three recently amalgamated houses having now been merged into one, the toast of "The Past Clubs" was proposed by Mr. Alan Francis, Mr. H. S. Collins replying. The batting and bowling prizes were presented to the Davy Hill C.C. by the Chairman and to the Heron C.C. by Mr. Alan Francis. A good musical programme was given during the evening.

A Brighton Dinner.

AT the invitation of Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., President of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, was entertained to dinner at the Hôtel Métropole, Brighton, on March 18. There were also present Drs. A. Hodgson, Irwin Scott, H. A. Baines, W. J. Dalby, Parry, Dorrill; Messrs. C. S. Ashton, N. G. Beck (Burgess Hill), C. Beckwith, E. Beckwith, H. M. Black, C. A. Blainey, E. Bisley, R. A. Cripps, F. J. Flatman, A. J. Franklin, S. Gibson, J. R. Gwatkin, F. Guy, R. O. Hayes (Haywards Heath), R. P. Heath, A. Hall, J. Padwick, J. K. Padwick, J. Plowright, A. Plowright, C. E. Robinson, G. B. Savage, J. Smithson, H. Smart (Steyning), C. G. Ward (Southwick), and C. G. Yates. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Gibson welcomed his guests, and called on Mr. Glyn-Jones to explain the main points of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Doubtful points in the minds of those present were cleared up after a running fire of questions. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual reunion of the members of the above Society was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on March 11, and the brief note published last week referred to it. Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P. (President) was in the chair, and among those present were Mrs. W. J. Gibson, Mrs. J. Moffet, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. J. Williamson, Mrs. J. Walsh, Miss Haslett, Miss Suffern, Messrs. J. Frackelton, W. J. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer), Wm. Haslett, R. A. Jamison (Assistant Secretary), F. Lindsay, S. McDowell, W. H. McBride, T. May, T. McDowell, J. Moffet, Jas. Richard, son, E. J. Roberts, W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary), S. Suffern, J. Walsh, and J. Williamson. After tea the President expressed gratification at seeing the members together. Social meetings tended to diminish any sense of isolation and to strengthen unions. After giving a brief account of the work done by the Society during the year, Mr. Gibson introduced the programme for the evening. This consisted of gramophone selections by Mr. John Frackelton, music and instrumental items by Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Burrell, and games. A vote of thanks was passed to the organisers and the artists.

Footballers' Smoking-concert.

THE SMOKING-CONCERT organised under the auspices of the South of England College of Pharmacy, to celebrate the success which had attended the College team in securing the challenge cup, presented by the late Mr. Watson-Will, in the Inter-pharmacy Football League Tournament, took place at the Surrey Hotel, Kennington Oval, London, S.E., on March 19, and proved entirely successful. Mr. F. Filmer de Morgan, F.C.S. (Vice-President of the Inter-pharmacy League), presided over a good attendance of students and their friends. The Chairman, in presenting the cup and medals to the captain (Mr. J. S. White) and members of the successful team, expressed his regret at the absence, owing to illness, of the Principal, Mr. H. Lucas, but he was sure all present would join him in wishing Mr. Lucas a speedy return to good health. In complimenting the

winning team, he hoped that the operations of the League would soon be extended. Mr. Walmsley, the captain of the London College team (this season's runners-up), paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike games in the League. Mr. White suitably responded. A capital programme had been arranged, and the various items were heartily received. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the artists concluded an enjoyable evening.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner was held at the Criterion Restaurant, London, W., on Wednesday evening, March 24, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. R. A. Robinson, J.P., C. B. Allen, Glyn-Jones, Edmund White, H. G. Greenish, Uglow Woolcock, R. Bennett, Chater, A. Higgs, J.P., Goldthorpe, F. Harvey, H. Procter, Durbin, T. Lescher, J. H. Mather, J.P., and A. Norman (Godalming), Douglas, Palmer, Feaver Clarke, J.P., Barrett, Evans, C. Martin (Maw), Godbold (Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.), Peck (Idris & Co.), Wiskel (Oppenheimer, Son & Co.), Burrough (James Burrough, Ltd.), Layman and Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney).

After the loyal toast, given from the chair, Mr. C. B. Allen replied to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," which had been proposed by Mr. Woolcock. In the course of his remarks Mr. Allen mentioned that 17 Bloomsbury Square is at present dealing with 500 letters daily, largely arising from the new Act. Mr. E. White also replied, and suggested Mr. Neathercoat as a candidate for the vacancy in the Pharmaceutical Council caused by the approaching retirement of Mr. Wootton. Mr. Glyn-Jones proposed the toast of "The Association," which the Chairman acknowledged. Then "The Guests" were toasted, Mr. R. A. Robinson replying. Like the other speakers he touched on the new Act, and referring to licences under Section 2, said that in issuing them great stress should be brought to bear on the local authorities whether the reasonable requirements of the public are satisfied. Professor Greenish also replied. Mr. R. Bennett proposed the Chairman's health, which was duly acknowledged. An excellent musical programme was contributed by Miss Jessie Jolly, Messrs. Wallis Arthur and Jerome Murphy. Fine cornet solos were given by Sergt. Hunt, of the Irish Guards.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office. The figures in parentheses refer to the classes applied for.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 24, 1909.)

- "COLLODIN"; for glue (1). By Gustav Wolff, Völbeler Landstrasse 20, Mainkur, Frankfurt a/Main. 309,629.
- "ALPHANOL," "DIAMINERAL," "DIAMINOGENE," and "CYANOLE"; for dyes and all goods (1). By L. Cassella & Co., 50 Feuerbachstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Main. 310,186-7-8, 310,190.
- Monogram label device; for chemicals (1). By A. Holden & Sons, Ltd., 218-219 Bradford Street, Birmingham. 310,248.
- "KEATING'S POWDER" (by order); for insect-destroying powder (2). By Thomas Keating, 50 and 52 Union Street, London, S.E. 305,317.
- "LAURELINE"; for a canine vermin destroyer (2). By C. Wrigley, 8 Stamford Street, Mossley, Manchester. 306,937.
- "BACILLOL"; for disinfectants, etc. (2). By J. A. Sander, 87-89 Hafenstrasse, Hamburg. 310,547.
- "DAPORHOS"; for a medicine (3). By E. Gumpert, 15 Heathfield North, Twickenham. 308,261.
- "MALTOX CREAM," and picture of baby in "the doctor's bag"; for cod-liver oil emulsion (3). By J. N. Wright, 111 High Road Ilford. 308,627.
- "INDEX PILLS," and label device; for pills (3). By D. P. Roberts, 120 North End, Croydon. 309,819.
- "GERVANUS," and label device; for a medicine (3). By Sir G. A. Muntz, 52 High Road, Birmingham. 310,176.
- "SCIA RHEU MAC," rheumatism and sciatica cure; for a medicine (3). By W. Hirsch and W. Manning, 49 Upper Marylebone Street, London, W. 310,608.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 25.

MARKET conditions, so far as regards drugs and chemicals, show no improvement, although in certain lines of produce, especially spices, there has been a considerable turnover in consequence of American buying, and prices of those indicated below have advanced. In chemicals the leading alteration has been a severe and startling "cut" in English bicarbonate of soda, due to competition. Copper sulphate is again easier, but both ammonia sulphate and soda nitrate are firmer. Acetate of lime and acetic acid are firm. Citric acid is nominal. Refined Japanese camphor is firmer. Quinine is steady but unaltered. Opium is slow and easier in view of the new crop. Cod-liver oil, after being easier, closes rather firmer. Olive oil is easier, and among the essential oils lemon is in fair demand, but quotations vary considerably. The chief alterations are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cloves	Ammonia sulphate	Cod-liver oil	Benzoin
Penugreek seed	Camphor (Jap. 1 oz.)	Copper sulphate	Soda bicarbonate
Ginger	Pimento	Galls	
Honey	Soda nitrate	Olive oil	
Mace			
Nutmegs			
Pepper			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, March 23 :—The sales of opium amount to 120 cases new for American account, at from the equivalent of 10s. 10d. to 11s. 10d. per lb., according to quality.

BERGEN, March 24 :—The cod-fishing continues moderately good, especially at West Lofoten. The market for finest non-freezing Lofoten quality is quieter, at the equivalent of 72s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, March 25 :—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is 15c. per lb. dearer at \$4.50 per lb. for druggists', owing to the increased tariff. Copaiba is easier at 50c. for Central and South American. Balsam Peru is steady at \$1.60, and Curaçao aloes is lower at 6½c. per lb. Jalap is steady at 32c. per lb., and cascara sagrada is also steady at 8½c. Peppermint oil is quiet and unaltered at \$1.45 per lb. for Wayne County in tins.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market still continues to be of a disappointing character, both as regards home and export requirements, and the reopening of some of the more northern ports is eagerly anticipated. Values on the whole keep very steady, and are without important fluctuations.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—In this branch there seems to be a very steady demand for ammonia alkali, and inquiries for both salteake and soda crystals are also better. Bleaching powder and caustic soda are on the quiet side, and a similar remark applies to chlorates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is distinctly firmer, and values have improved. There has been a good general demand at all ports, and, in addition, there has been a better request for home requirements. There seems to be a greater disposition on the part of buyers to meet makers' views with regard to prices for forward, and some little business has been done on this account. Present nearest figures are: Beckton prompt 11l. 17s. 6d., Beckton terms 11l. 10s., London 11l. 10s., Leith

11*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, Liverpool 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and Hull 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in moderate request only at late figures. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 3¼*d.* per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 2¾*d.* per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are rather quiet, but keep steady in value. Sulphate 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, chloride 67*s.* 6*d.* to 70*s.* per ton, and carbonate 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

ACIDS keep in good average consumption and do not fluctuate much. Nitric 84° Tw. 16*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and 80° Tw. 14*l.* 5*s.* to 15*l.* per ton. Sulphuric acid 168° Tw. 60*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and 150° Tw. 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, all naked. Hydrochloric acid 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Manchester Chemical-market.

Manchester, March 23.

While quantities on export account have presented no appreciable decrease in heavy chemicals during February, the condition of demand in the textile industries in Lancashire has left much to be desired on home account. Makes have diminished in this particular department to meet the lower rate of consumption, but it is noteworthy that in finer chemicals the feeling has been steady. The close of the month shows sulphate of copper from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton lower, but owing to the variations in the raw metal buyers are uncertain how to act, and sellers are not pressing for orders. There is, however, a better feeling at the time of writing. White powdered arsenic has shown little change, and may be quoted 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Acetates of lime have been very steady, and are about 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton higher at the close. Cream of tartar has shown no change, but citric and tartaric acids are lower. Oxalic is unchanged, but easier. Green copperas has been in good demand for best Lancashire, but is rather weaker at the close. Caustic potash and carbonate are firm, but in slow inquiry. There is a better feeling in yellow prussiate at late rates. Coal-tar products have been featureless. Sulphate of ammonia, however, for prompt is 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton higher, according to delivery. Carbolic acid has shown practically no change, but benzols are ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per gal. lower on the month. Creosote steady.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The market for American is firm, but the fair stocks held in second-hands prevent any appreciation in price at the moment. There has been some talk about a restriction in the production of wood-distillation products in the United States owing to the accumulation of stocks of charcoal, which find their principal outlet in the steel industry.

ACID, ACETIC.—With the principal season of consumption at hand, an improved market is anticipated shortly. Glacial is quoted 32*l.* per ton.

ACID, CITRIC.—The demand is extremely quiet, and prices are unaltered at 1*s.* 6*d.* for either English or foreign. The consumption has been very small for some months past owing to the inclement weather.

AGAR-AGAR.—Steady at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for No. 1 to No. 2 Kobe strip, and at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for cuttings, according to quality.

ANISEED.—Russian is selling in small lots at 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per cwt. Spanish is quoted 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 34*s.* c.i.f. terms.

BALSAM PERU.—Extreme scarcity prevails at the moment, there being practically no genuine quality offering on the spot; business has been done at 7*s.* London terms, but there is no more available at this figure.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China is steady, with sales of April-May shipment at 136*s.* c.i.f. In the drug-auction a single case of good white Ceylon sold at 125*s.* per cwt. net, no allowances.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is firmer on the spot for 1-oz. tablets, which have been sold up to 1*s.* 8*d.* and at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. c.i.f. Slabs have been sold at 1*s.* 7½*d.* spot, and March-April shipment at 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.*

CANARY-SEED.—Common quality is scarce; Turkish is quoted 35*s.* and La Plata 34*s.* per quarter. Good Morocco is held for 35*s.*; fair Spanish has been sold at 60*s.*, but 77*s.* 6*d.* is wanted for fine.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 41*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt. on the spot for ordinary to good Dutch, but there is very little business reported.

CHILLIES.—Steady at auction; 20 bags of Japan were

bought in at 45*s.* for fine red, and 23 bales of fair stalky Zanzibar were bought in at 40*s.*

CINCHONA. Further particulars in regard to the auction to be held at Amsterdam on April 1 show that the 9,584 bales and 910 cases to be offered weigh 920,998 kilos., containing the equivalent of 55,317 kilos. quinine sulphate. The manufacturing-bark weighs 607,772 kilos. (51,338 kilos. quinine) and the druggists' bark 115,226 kilos. (3,929 kilos. quinine). The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is 6.36.

COCA-LEAVES.—The 193 packages of Java to be offered at Amsterdam on April 1 weigh 11,221 kilos.

COCAINE.—Quiet, at from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 10*d.* per oz. for hydrochloride as to quantity. The demand appears to have been satisfied for the present, the movement being confined to deliveries of contract.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The next auction at Amsterdam will take place on April 6, and will consist of 80 tons van Houten's and 18 tons de Jong.

COPPER SULPHATE is 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton easier, Liverpool offering at 18*l.* 10*s.* spot and forward.

CORIANDER-SEED is unchanged at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for common, and 10*s.* 9*d.* to 11*s.* 3*d.* for fair to good Morocco. English was bought in at 22*s.* at auction last week, but good quality can be had at 18*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED continues scarce and dear at 45*s.* per cwt. for both Malta and Morocco, but sales are small.

FENUGREEK-SEED is in limited supply, and the price is dearer at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot for Morocco.

GALLS.—Persian are quiet on the spot, and prices are slightly easier on the basis of 60*s.* to 65*s.* 6*d.* for blue, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 47*s.* 6*d.* for green, at which small sales have been made. For shipment from Bagdad blue are offered at 56*s.* c.i.f., but practically no business has been done on these terms.

GENTIAN.—Market is firmer, as stocks are low in producing countries, there being nothing obtainable below 21*s.* c.i.f. On the spot supplies in first hand are also scarce.

GINGER.—At auction 97 packages of Jamaica were offered and met with a good demand at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt., fair bright selling at 61*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.*, middling to good middling at 59*s.* to 61*s.*, and good ordinary small at 55*s.* to 57*s.* No Cochin or Calicut was offered. Privately holders are firm and now ask 40*s.* for fair washed Cochin, after doing business at 38*s.* to 39*s.* Japanese is also firm at 32*s.* 6*d.* spot, and for arrival a fair quantity has been sold at 29*s.* c.i.f.

LINSEED.—Fine qualities are scarce and the quotation is 48*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter.

MACE.—Dearer. At auction 26 cases of Java offered and sold at 2*s.* 1*d.* for fair pale, and at 1*s.* 10*d.* for good pale and reddish.

NUTMEGS.—Dearer. At auction 19 packages of West Indian offered and sold at 5½*d.* for 85*s.* at 5½*d.* for 87*s.* to 88*s.*, and at 4¾*d.* for 92*s.* Of Singapore 66 boxes were offered and bought in at from 7½*d.* to 8*d.* for 78*s.* to 79*s.*

OIL, ANISEED (STAR).—There has been an order for 20 cases for U.S.A. account on the market this week, but there is nothing obtainable below 4*s.* 5*d.* spot, and for shipment 4*s.* 1*d.* c.i.f. has been paid for "Red Ship" brand.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—The demand, according to Sicilian reports, continues good, and sellers are endeavouring to advance prices, believing that the actual condition of production gives them a favourable opportunity this season. On the spot there is little doing, and for shipment agents offer at from 18*s.* to 20*s.* c.i.f., or 20*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. Messina.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The easier feeling noted at the close of our last report has continued, although it cannot be said that the fishing or yield show much improvement. There is keen competition for business, which makes the range of quotations rather wide, at from 68*s.* 6*d.* to 71*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, c.i.f. terms, for new Lofoten oil, according to brand, and for a quantity, offers at slightly under would be wired out. Old oil on the spot has changed hands at 60*s.* per barrel upwards, but supplies of this character are now in much smaller compass. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 22 that the past week's feature was the feeling of uneasiness. Some days the reports tended to an im-

improvement in the fishing, and on other days the news was of a more doleful character. The fact is that fishing at Lofoten on the whole was poor, but in some of the most western places of Lofoten there was some really good fishing; but fishermen and others qualified to know state that the cod is wandering from one place to another, and they do not believe in any lasting and steady fishing. The official statistics for the whole of Norway give the following results up to this day:

	1909	1908	1907
Catch of cod (millions) ...	21.3	20.3	16.7
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	21,380	27,134	14,430
Livers (hect.) ...	6,957	6,696	6,951

The cod is now losing much in weight and liver. The last bulletin fixes 360 to 420 cod to 1 hect., liver with an oil percentage of 47 to 50, whereas on the same date in 1908 it only required 250 to 360 fish to the hect., with an oil percentage of 48 to 55. During the week the market was very unsettled. When the better news came in, prices quieted down to 71s. 6d. c.i.f.; but now again the market is firmer, and producers are keeping back. Also buyers have held aloof; but a figure below 72s. 6d. c.i.f. for finest qualities would probably be refused, and perhaps 73s. c.i.f. would have to be paid. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,200 barrels, against 2,158 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LEMON.—The fact that the United States is a buyer in Sicily helps to keep the market firm, and several dealers who were quoting rather a low figure last week are now asking an advance, the lowest quotation for a good brand being 3s. 10d. per lb. f.o.b. Messina, and in other directions 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted, according to brand. Spot is firm at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., and there is a fair amount of business passing. An advice from Palermo, dated March 20, states that the upward movement in lemon oil reached its climax at the end of last week, when some local speculators took advantage of the requirements or of the bullish tendency of some large buyers to obtain a high price for a round parcel which changed hands at the close of the week. The news of this transaction being spread, sellers were very reserved at the beginning of the week and endeavoured to advance prices further. Local buyers, however, showed no inclination to follow the movement, while consumers abroad who had done so to a certain point, held back their orders, causing an inactive market. The feeling, therefore, was somewhat easier, and the position is much more settled, although there is still some uncertainty in the market, because, while small sellers have given way for lack of money, large holders are reserved and speak of higher prices than those at which it has actually been possible to secure small lots.

OIL, OLIVE.—The general tone of the olive-oil market is temporarily easier, there being a fair quantity of stock in London. There remains little change, however, in edible qualities, which are offered at from 6s. 9d. up to 7s. 6d. per gal., and qualities suitable for druggists at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per gal.

OIL, ORANGE.—Sicilian *sweet* oil is quiet and unaltered; 7s. 8d. per lb. f.o.b. Messina is quoted for a good brand. In auction two cases West Indian were bought in at 7s. 6d. for sweet and 5s. for bitter.

OIL, PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan of the finest quality is offered at 9s. per lb. c.i.f. London or Liverpool, subject to confirmation.

OTTO OF ROSE.—In view of any trouble that may arise in the Balkans, holders are inclined to be more reserved at the moment.

OPUM.—The London market continues extremely quiet for both Turkey and Persian drug, with retail sales. A fair amount of business has been done, however, in Smyrna and Constantinople at late rates, but there is a feeling that easier prices will rule. Turkey druggists' on the spot is quoted 13s. to 13s. 6d., seconds at 12s. 6d., Malatia at 13s. 3d. to 14s., and Tokat 13s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. There is a fair quantity of Persian on the spot, and holders would make slight concessions to meet the market, prices varying from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. spot, as to percentage.

A Smyrna advice dated March 13 states that, as had been foreseen in our report of March 6, holders have lowered their prices by 5 piastres to facilitate the sale of 74 cases

which have been bought this week for export, and there are still further sellers at these prices, despite the alarming reports which have been spread about the conditions of the crops. In any case, even if the crops are damaged—which is not at all probable—it is impossible either to estimate the damage sustained or to ascertain if there is any damage at all, as the plants are covered with snow. The sales include four cases old extra Karahissar at 12s. 6d., 20 cases old ditto at 11s. 11d., eight cases new extra Karahissar at 11s. 11d., and 41 cases new ditto at 10s. 11d. c.i.f. European ports. The market closed steady at above limits, and the arrivals amount to 2,040 cases, as compared with 1,359 cases on the same date last year.

A further advice, dated March 19, states that the sales this week amount to five cases new selected t.q. for the U.S.A. at 11s. 10d., and 16 cases old and new qualities for England and the Continent at 10s. 9d. to 13s. The arrivals to date amount to 2,042 cases, against 1,354 at same period last year.

PEPPER.—At auction 100 bags of Ceylon were bought in at 4d. for good heavy small, and 59 bags long at from 25s. to 35s. Privately the market for Singapore is dearer, and considerable quantities have changed hands for export to U.S.A., including March shipment at from 3½d. to 3¾d., March-April at 3½d. to 3¾d., and July-September 2½d. On the spot fair has been sold at 3½d.

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction 25 cases of fine bold washed Singapore were bought in at 9½d. Privately the market for White Singapore is dearer, and spot supplies are now scarce, sales having been made at 5d. to 5½d., but holders now ask 5½d.; for arrival a large business has been done, including February-March at 4¾d. to 4½d. New York, also April-June at 4½d.; March shipment having been sold up to 5½d.

PIMENTO.—At auction 327 bags were bought in at 2½d. for fair; business has been done privately at from 2d. to 2½d.

PINE OIL (RUSSIAN) of good quality is quoted 47 roubles per 100 kilos.

POTASH, PERMANGANATE. is steady, and the demand is fairly well maintained at from 36s. to 37s. per cwt., with no likelihood of price alteration for some time.

QUILLAYA.—In Liverpool the price remains at 37s. per cwt. for whole bark, and for crushed on the spot 45s. is wanted.

QUININE.—The quinine auction at Amsterdam, as will be seen below, went off at rather firmer prices on Tuesday, this helping to sustain the better market sentiment here. Quotations are, however, unaltered, at from 7d. to 7½d. per oz. from second-hands for German sulphate, and for comparatively new make the higher figure would have to be paid.

At the auction of quinine held by the Amsterdam Quinine Works on March 23, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. were offered and all sold at an average price of 10.85fl. per kilo., against 10.82½fl. at the previous auction. The next auction to be held at Amsterdam will take place on April 8.

SHELLAC.—At auction 670 cases were offered, of which the bulk sold at steady rates to easier for fine orange, and at an advance on last sale of 2s. to 3s. for TN qualities. Button was irregular. Of 507 cases TN over 400 sold, mostly without reserve, comprising fine orange Lion, 103s. to 106s.; good pale flat slightly matted, 103s. to 104s.; good bright curly, 95s.; good palish flat free, 95s.; good reddish ditto, 90s.; TN ordinary livery, 65s. to 66s.; ordinary reddish, 66s. to 67s.; and bright reddish, 67s. to 71s. Of Button, 163 cases offered and 138 sold without reserve at 95s. to 96s. for Ralli fine pure "Armlet"; 75s. for cakey ditto; Ralli special dark, 70s.; free pale No. 1, 82s.; cakey to blocky resinous AAL, 69s. to 71s.; common weak resinous thirds, 37s. to 42s.; and common dark blocky, 33s. per cwt. Privately the spot demand has been quiet on the basis of 71s. for fair free TN orange, and for arrival April-May shipment. TN has been sold at 67s., and A.C. Garnet for March-April at 66s. c.i.f. Futures for August delivery have been sold at from 71s. to 73s.

SODA BICARBONATE.—The principal English makers intimate a reduction, as from April 1, of fully 20s. per ton, their revised quotation for the home trade in 1-cwt. kegs now being 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton net cash, as compared with their previous price of 7l. 5s., less 5 per cent. The price for export in 1-cwt. kegs varies from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton net cash f.o.b. Liverpool, and for 5-cwt. casks

prices are from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton less. The above reduction has come as a market surprise, and is probably the result of competition on the part of electrolytically made soda bicarbonate, makers of which have been forcing the pace for some months past. At the moment the market is somewhat disorganised as the result of the reduction, but it is anticipated that when everybody is acquainted with the new conditions confidence will be restored and the situation normal. It is some twenty years ago since so drastic a cut has occurred in the home trade.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE.—Most of the Continental makers are sold well over the year, and the demand for industrial uses has been fairly brisk, at steady prices, small photographic crystals offering in kegs at 7l. per ton ex wharf London.

SODA NITRATE is firmer, ordinary offering at 10s. 4½d. and refined at 10s. 6d.; Liverpool is 10s. 3d. and 10s. 5½d. per cwt. respectively.

TRACACANTH is quiet on the whole, although signs of improvement in the demand are not wanting. Business has been chiefly in the medium qualities of Bagdad and the lower grades of Persian. The quotations are from 15l. 10s. to 16l. 10s. for Bagdad firsts, 13l. 10s. to 15l. for seconds, 12l. to 13l. for thirds, and 9l. to 11l. for fourths.

London Drug-auctions.

(The next sale will take place on Wednesday, April 7.)

Comparatively little interest was evinced in the auction of new goods to-day, the tone being extremely dull. Cape and Curaçao aloes, buchu, cardamoms, and Timnevelly senna were the principal staples in demand. Aloes was rather firmer for Cape, buchu being steady, Sumatra benzoin lower and quite neglected. Cardamoms met a fair demand at very irregular but steady prices. Dragon's-blood was not represented; gamboge is firmly held, and stocks are now small. New Jamaica honey sold at irregular but generally full-up prices. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha, the only description offered, was steady. Rhubarb offerings were unimportant. Grey and Native sarsaparilla was steady, and Timnevelly exhibited no change. Beeswax was practically all bought in. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aloes—			Oil—		
Cape	54	28	Oil-emongrass ..	20	0
Curaçao (bxs.) ..	50	50	lime	1	0
Socotrine (kegs) ..	11	0	orange (W.I.) ..	4	0
Zan. (skins)	9	1	Olibanum	50	0
Ambergris (pkgs.) ..	2	0	Orange-peel	15	5
Balsam—			Plumbago	72	0
Tolu	13	2	Rhubarb (China) ..	13	6
Benzoin—			Sandarac	7	0
Sumatra	90	13	Sarsaparilla—		
Buchu	15	15	Guatemala	26	0
Camphor—			Jamaica (grey) ..	15	15
(Ceylon cr.)	1	1	Lina (Jam.)	7	7
Cantharides (China) ..	5	0	Native	12	7
Cardamoms	199	162	Scopolia (Jap.) ..	5	5
Cascara sagrada ..	131	0	Seedlac	145	0
Coca-leaves	21	0	Senna—		
Cochineal	4	0	Alex.	38	6
Copaiba	1	0	Timnevelly	218	191
Dill seed	50	0	Squill	19	0
Gamboge	7	0	Sticklac	6	0
Gum arabic	8	0	Stramonium	60	0
Honey—			Tamarinds—		
Jamaica	157	87	E. I.	40	0
Insect-flowers	5	0	W. I.	122	22
Ipecacuanha—			Tonka beans	1	1
Matto Grosso ..	10	5	Tragacanth	2	2
Lime-juice	16	10	Turmeric	170	0
Kanala	3	0	Wax (bees')—		
Mangrove bark ..	2	0	East African	2	0
Myrestin	60	0	East Indian	41	5
Oil—			Jamaica	10	3
cod-liver	10	0	Madagascar	324	5
eucalypt.	64	10	Morocco	27	0
			Wax (veg.) Jap. ..	30	*5

ALOES.—The finest qualities of Cape were held for higher prices, 32s. 6d. being refused for fine hard bright Mossel Bay (20 per cent. tares), but for similar quality offered by another broker this bid is to be made for 8 cases; 32s. 6d. was paid for good bright hard, and 31s. to 31s. 6d. for fair ditto, 30s. 6d. for dull and drossy seconds, and 27s.

for common part cindery, mixed with sand and dirt. A parcel of 50 boxes Curaçao was offered, of which good turning livery sold at 42s. 6d., fair liver at 37s. 6d., common dark liver at 32s. 6d. (subject), and capey at 31s. (subject). 9 cases of Zanzibar aloes in skins were offered and bought in; 75s. was refused for good bright pale hepatic, 60 being wanted; the limit for very soft was 65s., and for part dark and very skinny 55s. was refused. An ullaged keg of strainings realised 20s. per cwt. without reserve. 10 kegs of Socotrine were bought in at 90s. for soft, the limit being slightly under this figure.

BALSAM TOLU.—Steady; of 3 cases large tins, two sold at from 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. subject for slightly drossy to fairly hard; 8½d. was refused for drossy; 10 other cases were bought in at from 1½d. to 1s.

BENZON.—Sumatra is lower. At auction 15 cases sold at 6l. 15s. per cwt. subject for fair almondy seconds, with slightly false-packed sides; for good seconds well packed with small to bold almonds and of slight storax flavour 7l. 17s. 6d. was bid and refused.

BENNE.—Steady; 8 bales of good round green sold at from 11d. to 1s., and 7 bales ovals and mixed description realised 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The prices paid were somewhat irregular but steady on the average; seed, however, was firmer. The following prices were paid: Indian from Calicut, medium and bold pale long, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; small and medium ditto, 2s.; small pale, 1s. 8d.; fine bold round pale (Mangalore character), 3s.; brown and split, 1s. 10d.; good seed, 2s. Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold long pale, 2s. 7d.; round ditto, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; bold and medium palish to pale, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; medium palish to pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; very small, 1s. 6d.; small and medium unbleached, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; brown and split, 1s. 3d.; bold palish splits, 1s. 10d.; medium and bold ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; small ditto, 1s. 7d.; seed, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. fair small to bold Native wild (1 case), 1s. 8d.

The annual report for 1903 of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce states that although exports for the latter part of the year were heavier than in the first six months, the total exports for the year were 74,077 lb. below the figures for 1902. India took about 45 per cent. and Great Britain 30 per cent. of the total amount exported. Prices for all round parcels well bleached ranged from 90c. to Rs. 1.25, and for green cardamoms from 90c. to Rs. 1.10.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Eighty-one bags of fair one year-old were held at 37s. 6d. per cwt., and a further parcel of 50 bags imported in 1907 was bought in at 40s.

GAMBOGE.—Stocks are now getting into small compass and prices are firm. Only one case of good Siam pipe was offered, 14l. being the price; and for 5 cases of common Saigon pipe (about 70 per cent. inferior) 10l. was wanted.

HONEY.—New crop Jamaica sold well at the beginning of the auction, but the principal offerings at the close were mostly bought in. Prices on the whole were irregular, but full up; 47 packages sold at from 28s. to 30s. (one lot 27s. for palish amber liquid, and of a further 105 packages about 45 sold at 33s. for fine pale set, 29s. to 30s. for good bright amber liquid, 26s. 6d. for fair ditto, and 25s. for black liquid. The quality of the Jamaica was exceptionally fine, and there is a good demand privately for immediate consumption, stocks being low. Practically all the Honolulu honey offered at auction a fortnight ago has now been cleared off the market. The Clyde has brought 100 packages Jamaica.

IPECACUANHA.—Steady; only 10 bales offered, half of which sold at from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. for ordinary dull lean to fair bright Matto Grosso.

LIME-JUICE.—Ten puncheons of pale raw Jamaica sold at 1s. 3d. per gal.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Twenty four cases of Australian without analysis, were bought in at 1s. 1d., and for 10 cases of common Amygdalina (several cases dirty and stained 7d. per lb. was paid).

ORANGE-PEEL.—Twelve cases of Malta strip were offered the best lots of which were bought in at 10d. per lb.; 5 cases of dull strip sold without reserve at 4d.

RHUBARB.—Eight cases of small to bold flat High-dried dullish coat, three-quarters good pinky fracture, sold with

ont reserve at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., and 5 cases of medium to bold round horny High-dried, with three-quarters good pinky break, were bought in at 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Steady. Seven bales of fair Lima-Jamaica sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and roughish part chumpy at 1s. A parcel of 26 bales of Guatemala character in rolls, per *Falcón* from Hamburg, all more or less false packed with inferior quality and chumps, was bought in: 12 bales of grey Jamaica were offered and sold steadily at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for roughish to fair quality, and 1s. 5d. for damp and country-damaged. Native Jamaica was also steady. 7 bales realising 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for fair to good red, 1s. for palish red, and 11d. for ordinary dull red and yellow mixed. The *Clyde* has brought 19 packages sarsaparilla from Panama.

SCOPOLIA JAPONICA.—Five bales from Kobe sold at 10s. per cwt. without reserve.

SENNA.—Of Alexandrian 52 bales were offered, the broken leaf of which was bought in at from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. as to quality; 6 bales of pods sold at from 4½d. to 6½d. Tinnevely sold at practically unaltered rates, small common specky and yellowish realising 1½d. to 2½d., middling greenish 2½d. to 2¾d., and fair medium greenish 3d. to 5½d. per lb. Pods were held for 4d.

STRAMONIUM-LEAVES.—A parcel of 60 bales of good green Hungarian from Fiume was held at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

TAMARINDS.—Twenty-two packages of common, rather stony Antigua sold without reserve at 6s. per cwt. in bond.

TONKA-BEANS.—A single case of common broken and damaged Para sold without reserve at 6½d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Practically all the supplies were bought in, only single packages of Jamaica finding buyers at from 7l. 12s. 6d. subject, to 7l. 15s. for dark to fair: 318 packages of Madagascar were offered, fair block of which was held for 7l.; 5 bags of common dark sold at 6l. 10s., and for 5 cases of fair Bombay of mixed colours 6l. 7s. 6d. was paid; dull bleached Calcutta was held for 7l. 10s.

Cascara in Oregon.

Mr. Simon L. Kline, of Corvallis, Oregon, has given his view on the cascara-sagrada outlook to the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter," in the course of which he says: "There will be no organised peel in Oregon during the coming season. What gathering may be effected will probably be incidental to the scattered clearing of the land where the chinem trees grow. The districts for regular peeling have lately been so stripped within accessible reach of transportation that there is now no section for the work of organised bands nearer Corvallis than by forty-five or fifty miles. The gatherers have to carry the bark on their backs until they strike a horse-trail, from which point it is taken by wagons to the principal distributing-centres. The men interested in the cascara peel in Oregon are all landowners, owning a few cows, which afford them a steady living. That part of the State is rich in grazing territory, and the dairy business is attracting considerable attention. Corvallis has the largest creamery in the State. Under these conditions the men who usually gather cascara do not feel the same degree of dependence upon it they formerly did, and unless the market affords seven cents a pound to the gatherer the average man will not feel justified in joining in the peel this season, which commences about April 1 and lasts until September. Supplies are in strong hands, and I am convinced that they are well fortified to maintain their position, having confidence in a restricted production this season."

The Nitrate Outlook.

A correspondent in the "Financial Times" states that the outlook for the nitrate industry is more uncertain now than it has been at any time during the past admittedly critical six months. It will be remembered that the question of the continuance or dissolution of the strong pool of importers formed to hold up the market was some time ago deferred until last week. It has now been agreed that the pool will continue its operations for the present, the statistical position of the material having greatly improved during the past six weeks. . . . The immediate prospects, however, are far from promising. Private cables from the West Coast of South America all regard the possibility of the renewal of the combination as hopeless—at any rate for the present. Prices even now are too low to allow the smaller concerns to produce at a profit, but it does not suit the more prosperous companies to share the agreed production with their poorer brethren, and a continuance of present forward prices will soon mean the closing of many oficinas. A price war for a time is therefore probable.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Chemists and the Territorials.

SIR.—I have read Major E. C. Freeman's appeal for recruits to the Territorials in your issue of January 23 with interest, and your footnote to it with something very much like impatience. I have been a chemist and druggist for twenty-one years, and have duly read my *C. & D.* week by week all the time, and I have not yet observed among my fellows any qualities so noticeable as to justify them objecting *en bloc* to serve as privates. I certainly have observed a tendency to snobbishness (to be quite plain about it) which a few months as a common or garden "Tommy" would help to cure—a certain putting on of airs and graces to the butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker, and a certain attempt at posing as professional men (based on a scramble through an insanely conducted examination after a six months' delirious cram); but I have not yet seen any good reason why chemists as a class should be *ipso facto* made non-coms. in any corps they may join. These things rightly go by personal merit, which is why many chemists have obtained commissioned rank, and pot-boys and navvies too, if they deserved it and had worked up to it. What are chemists, anyway, and what is it they do want? Would they all like to start, where many a man is glad to leave off, with a commission? Everybody cannot be officers (except in the forces of the Principality of Monaco), and if one serves, as most must, "below the salt," it little matters to these who are so careful of social position whether it is as a R.A.M., or, as your humble servant has done, as a private. If there be such talismanic power in a Minor certificate, and if there is some hidden virtue in a knowledge of the B.P. and "Squire" which fits a man for command, I doubt not it will make itself evident, and the powers that be will incontinently heap honours and dignities on the lucky possessor. The fact is, chemists as a class don't mix with other men enough, and, to quote a recent biography, are "inordinately vain over a few, truth to tell, quite ordinary accomplishments." If it is more pay they want while serving with the Territorials, why not say so plainly? The quibble about rank is ridiculous, and could equally be raised by cooks, barbers, farriers, tailors, etc., who are every bit as necessary (and more so) as chemists in the field. I enclose my card, and am

Yours faithfully,

Rhodesia, February 18. TOMMY. (241 37.)

SIR.—I notice in your current issue a statement to the effect that a number of pharmacists are wanted to join the Territorial Force with the honorary rank of lieutenant, graduating to captain and major (also honorary). I presume after some years' service. I think that while the War Office are arranging the matter they should go further and offer substantive rank. "Honorary" officers are simply glorified sergeants; there is a big gulf between them and those holding the King's commission. The position of those holding honorary rank (*e.g.*, quartermasters) in a military mess is never a satisfactory one, and in the

R.A.M.C., where the "substantive" officers are medical men, this difference might be unpleasantly accentuated. Pharmacists are to join the R.A.M.C. T.F. as professional men, not as shopkeepers, and they should be given substantive rank in accordance with their position. For a number of years I held a substantive combatant commission taking precedence of medical commissions, which are non-combatant, and I know well what such differences mean. I hope, therefore, that half-measures will not be accepted, but a determined effort be made to put Territorial pharmacists on a proper footing.

Yours, etc.,

THOS. STEPHENSON.

Late Captain, Q.R.V.B. the Royal Scots.
157 George Street, Edinburgh, March 20.

SIR,—I consider that the thanks of the entire pharmaceutical community are due to you for the publicity which you have given this important subject. I understand that the "call to arms" is being well responded to, and I earnestly desire to impress upon both pharmacists and students the importance of at once sending in their names and so demonstrate to the Army Council that they are prepared to take their natural place in the national defence. In all our centres of population there is already established a branch of the Territorial R.A.M.C., so that no inconvenience will be experienced in attending the few drills required. The instruction given in first aid and sanitation will be particularly useful, while the gain in status will be obvious and permanent. The annual camp will provide a free, welcome, and beneficial change. It is a melancholy fact that we are far behind the other European nations in this matter, and while their organisation has included military pharmacists for years, we have still with us the antique organisation which so lamentably broke down during the Boer war.

Surbiton Hill.

Faithfully yours,

W. E. CLARKE.

Joint Proprietaries.

SIR,—I think the suggestion of "A Hull Chemist" in yours of March 20 a good one. I hope to meet him on Easter Monday and spend a profitable Bank Holiday. I hope "Manchester Chemist" will get to work and call a meeting for that day, and that it will be well attended, and that a practical scheme will be evolved. I agree with "Suburban Chemist" that there is no need to spend a lot of money in advertising. The reason firms who advertise have to spend so much is that they have to overcome the opposition of the retailer whom they are trying to exploit. It would be interesting to know the experience of some of the Manufacturing Section of the P.A.T.A. as to the ratio of advertising expenses to sales before and since joining the P.A.T.A. Were I the proprietor of a speciality, I would rather have the goodwill of 10,000 chemists than pay 10,000% per annum to newspaper proprietors to overcome their opposition. I have pleasant recollections of the meeting mentioned by "A Hull Chemist" last April, and can conceive nothing more likely to bring about an annual meeting of British pharmacists than "Joint Proprietaries, Ltd.," with a good balance-sheet. I trust those chemists who are tired of being exploited by the patent-medicine man will get together on Easter Monday and make up their minds in future to be paid for the work they do instead of letting the newspaper proprietor take the lion's share. In conclusion, let us put up goods we can stand behind—good goods, goods that are proved worthy of our confidence, goods that our medical friends can take no exception to—and we shall have hit "quackery" hard and improved our own status professionally and pecuniarily.

Yours faithfully,

A MIDLAND CHEMIST. 250, 55.

SIR,—My experience is that four out of every five of the ordinary chemists' proprietaries do not pay their owners, for the reason that the small demand created in most cases does not anything like pay for the expense of putting them on the market and keeping them there. The average chemist has generally a very erroneous idea of the rate of profit that he makes upon his specialities: he does not see that the shilling proprietary which he admires so much, and of which he sells perhaps three or four a week, costs him much more than the 3^d. or 4^d. which he reckons it costs him to produce. For if he will go thoroughly into it

he will find it costs much more than that, that is, if he advertises it at all, and with out advertising in these days the sale of a proprietary must remain very limited. This may not be due to any lack of merit on the part of the article itself, for without the average chemist's proprietary has just as much to recommend it as any proprietary, much advertised article. And every day the difficulty of keeping a preparation in front of the public is becoming greater, on account of the increasing number of large advertisers. This is where a joint proprietary scheme would be of the greatest benefit to retail chemists at the present time, and I do not see any reason why such a scheme should not succeed. My suggestion for such a scheme would be something like this: get the names of 1,000 chemists throughout the country who would be willing to subscribe 5% each, and as many more as possible to subscribe 1% or more. A company would then be formed having a capital of, say, 7,000% or 8,000%, with a small but thoroughly live board of directors—three from London and four from the provinces. The directors would, no doubt, be willing to serve without remuneration, at any rate until the business was upon a paying basis. Suggestions would then be invited from the shareholders for about six or seven proprietaries, and when these are fully decided upon premises would be taken as headquarters, and manufacturing on a small scale commenced. Shareholders would be expected to put in a small stock of the goods, and a systematic scheme of advertising would be entered upon. The advertising need not be on a large scale at first, as the articles would have the personal recommendation of 3,000 or 4,000 retailers up and down the country. This, I venture to think, would be equal to a good many thousands of pounds spent with the newspapers. The prices of the goods to shareholders would be fixed so as to pay for material, advertising, general working expenses, and approximately 5 per cent. on the capital taken up. Orders to the value of, say, 2% or over would be sent carriage paid to any shareholder's address in the British Islands. Non-shareholders would be supplied at an advance of 25 per cent. on the prices as above, and wholesale houses *pro rata*; and, of course, shareholders would be at liberty to supply their neighbours who were not shareholders at the 25-per-cent. advance if required. I venture to think that a scheme somewhat on the above lines would add materially to the average chemist's profits and save a lot of heartburning. Let a meeting be called in Manchester, as suggested by one of your correspondents last week, to thresh the matter out.

A THAMES VALLEY CHEMIST. 251, 44.

Irish Affairs.

A *Delist Druggist* 255 26, writing in regard to the discussion at the last Irish Council meeting about Mr. Delist's position, says:

It is quite evident that the President and Mr. Wells are not aware of the fact that when the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill hung in the balance, on the morning of the day when Mr. Samuel's was to meet the President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society, he received by post a petition, signed by fully 200 chemists and druggists, registered druggists, and their assistants, supporting the demands for the redress of their grievances, together with a letter pointing out the nature and difficulty of the grievance under which they laboured. This petition, as was pointed out in the letter, could have been largely added to, but time would not permit; but as the Chemists and Druggists' Committee have circulated the chemists and druggists in reference to their opinion on these matters more than once, they are in a better position to know the true state of affairs than any of the above gentlemen.

Mr. Samuel (Saffron Belfast) also writes on the subject, remarking:

The intention of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1895, was that we should have seven representatives in the Council. This was met at first, over 200 druggists subscribing to the Society, and it was only when a successfully organised attempt, under the leadership of a late president of the Society, was made to drive our representatives off the Council that druggists ceased subscribing. The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society when in London, by their persistent opposition, have placed not alone the druggists but the pharmaceutical chemists of Ireland in a serious position in regard to the competition from limited companies over their provinces in Great Britain, and in all probability they will place the Society in a more difficult position.

A Certificate of Qualification.

We are indebted to *Mr. J. Haddock, Ph.C.* (Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool), for a print from which the subjoined engraving has been made. This is one of the late Mr. Fred Reynolds's early sketches, done in January 1884. Mr. Haddock was then a fellow-student with Mr. Reynolds at the School of Pharmacy, and he tells us: "We were digging together at the time, putting in a final burst for the Major, and the joke arose



out of an opinion as to the elegance of the Major certificate, etc. The faces of the Major and Miner were those of two pharmacists of note. The figure at the foot, toasting his tootsies at the furnace fire, was intended for Professor Bentley."

Mr. T. Postlethwaite, of Portsmouth, sends us a sketch by a friend which we may place beside the above, with the appropriate inscription:



Major Man: Look! He's got your dinner.

Minor Man: All right, mate. He can't touch our feathers.

Synthetic Camphor and Celluloid.

Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., writing in regard to a remark made by a member of the Chemists' Assistants' Association regarding the use of synthetic camphor in celluloid manufacture (*C. & D.*, March 6, p. 378), say that Messrs. Schering & Co.'s synthetic camphor does not, under the influence of light, render xylonite darker in colour. Perhaps the so-called artificial camphor which was previously in the market was in the speaker's mind. This is terpene-mono-chlor-

hydrate, and has the disadvantage referred to, while the synthetic camphor, as manufactured by Messrs. Schering, is identical with natural camphor.

Evolution of the Tablet-machine.

SIR.—I have read Messrs. Thompson & Capper's letter in your last issue with reference to my article on the evolution of the modern tablet-machine. Naturally they take up the cudgels on behalf of the American firm they represent, and give details of their machine. I purposely omitted to describe the details of a particular machine I had in mind when writing the article. Had I done so I might easily have absorbed a few more pages of your journal, and (with your permission) I might even do so now, but for obvious reasons it would be inadvisable to do so, or to criticise the various claims for originality made by Messrs. Thompson & Capper. My desire was to put before your readers an account of the work done and progress made by the pioneers of the tablet-machine in this country, and I confined myself to general design only.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. BUCKLEY.

Bethnal Green, London, E., March 23.

Chemists' Assistants' Union.

Unqualified Assistant (23/19) writes from Bristol about Mr. Dowty's proposal, complimenting Mr. Dowty and commending his idea, but he wants to know why the Union should be confined to qualified men. All are unqualified some time before qualifying, and a union of all is the thing to aim at. This he says at greater length than we have done.

Enterprize (253/10) also writes on the subject, and in the course of his letter says:

A maximum of sixty hours per week would not be unreasonable. At the rate of 45s. per week, the wages offered in several situations advertised recently in the *C. & D.*, it works out at 9d. per hour, the wage usually paid to an average tradesman. After working one year one fortnight's holiday should be insisted upon, and if the engagement commenced in winter a week or ten days that summer, provided the assistant was not leaving soon after. A half-holiday should be given at least every week that Sunday duty is done. In the last two weeks *C. & D.* between fifty and sixty qualified assistants have been advertised for on each occasion. Surely that is a sign of the times that ought to be taken advantage of. Let assistants seize it and air their grievances. No strike or extortionate demands need be made. In the event of a strike, fancy the helpless plight of branch shops and stores if the qualified men lifted their certificates and walked out. Not only would their help be missed but the new Aet immediately broken. Too long has the old unqualified man kept down the wages of the qualified. A minimum wage for recently qualified could be arranged. Men of mature experience and knowledge would naturally demand more, according to ability and energy.

The scheme to which these correspondents refer is promoted by Mr. J. M. Dowty, Cotton Brow Pharmacy, Bristol.

Dispensing Note.

Terpin-Hydrate Mixture.

Bumo (234/44) has had the following mixture to dispense, and wants to know how it can be done:

Terpin. hydrat.	...	...	gr. xij.
Heroin. hydrochlor.	...	...	gr. j.
Oxymel. seillæ	...	...	5iv.
Syr. simplicis	...	...	3j.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	5viij.

[To get the terpin hydrate into solution it is necessary to use some rectified spirit. "Squire" gives the solubility of terpin hydrate in cold water as 1 in 280, so theoretically the quantity in this mixture should be soluble in the liquid with which it is ordered. In practice, however, it does not work. Dissolve the terpin hydrate in 5 fl. dr. of rectified spirit, pour it into the water heated to about 100° F., and shake; then add the other ingredients. If the spirituous solution of terpin hydrate be poured into cold water there may be a separation of the hydrate difficult to redissolve; with warm water this does not occur, and when the terpin is once in solution it remains in when cold.]

Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad), p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Cascara (245/65).—You appear not to realise that a company has to appoint one superintendent only, but a registered chemist-manager for each shop.

Interested (242/36) submits a list of potent medicines some of which are included in the Poisons Schedule and others may be brought in by the new terms, and asks if they come within the regulations as to keeping. His list is as follows: Lobelia and stramonium (powder, leaves, tincture, syrup, etc.); ol. carbol. (1-20); conium, tinct. and extract, succus, etc.; jaborandi, tinct.; colchicum, vinum and tinct.; pruni virg., syrup, tinct., infusum; ipecac., vinum, acellum, troch., etc.; hyoscyamus, tinct., and semina and succus; hyd. bisulph.; roch. chlorodyni; cantharides (for blister); zinc, sulphate, sulphocarbolate, etc.; and sodium phenate solution. [Of the foregoing carbolic oil and cantharides are the only substances specifically included in the Schedule, and must be kept in one of the three methods prescribed by Regulation 2. The following are not specifically included in the Schedule, but the terms of the "all preparations or admixtures" entry cover them, and consequently all traders covered by Section 3 of the new Act would be wise in keeping them according to the regulations: Tr. stramonii, ext. conii, tr. conii, succus hyoscyami, tr. hyoscyami, tr. jaborandi, and troch. chlorodyni (if they contain morphine). Lobelia, stramonium, jaborandi, colchicum, black pruno bark, ipecacuanha, henbane, mercury bisulphate, the zinc salts and carbolates are not scheduled or are not covered by the terms of the Schedule. In respect to the six drugs named in the last sentence certain preparations may henceforth be regarded as legal poisons on account of the "all preparations" entries. The preparations of stramonium and henbane come within this category, as they contain atropine in small quantity and other mydriatic alkaloids included in the poisonous vegetable alkaloids entry; similarly jaborandi preparations are included as containing pilocarpine, there is definite evidence of a poisonous alkaloid in lobelia, and galenical preparations of colchicum and ipecacuanha should not be treated as poisons. Black pruno bark preparations can only be regarded as coming within the Schedule on account of the prussic acid supposed to be in them, but here the principle "*de minimis non curat lex*" applies. Some anomalies and inconsistencies are inevitable in applying new provisions in the first instance, but in regard to drugs and their preparations which have not hitherto been legal poisons, and to which it is doubtful if the new terms apply, it is desirable to go on as before.]

Ajax (251/3).—You are quite entitled to use the title pharmacist on your labels in the manner you propose; in fact, you meet the views of the small circle of extremists who have started the impression that a pharmacist can only use his title with his baptismal name, and not with his trading-name.

A. F. B. (252/35).—See reply to "Nondescript," March 20, p. 474, and "Interested." Get a copy of our Poisons Schedule card.

East Anglian (241/72).—You are entitled in the circumstances to get the full amount of the account due, but not the interest, unless the trustees agree to pay the latter.

Danger (246/43).—(1) It is impossible for us to say when the *de minimis non curat lex* point is reached with cantharides-preparations; moreover, it is a moot point how that will apply, for the specific entry of tinctures and all liquid vesicating preparations, taken with the new entry covering all preparations or admixtures, suggests a forensic question, one answer to which is that liquid preparations of cantharides which are not vesicating are outside the schedule, and the other that all preparations containing cantharides are scheduled poisons. In the meantime we suggest that the latter answer indicates the safe line of practice. (2) We cannot say what quantity of tr. hyoscyami in a proprietary article should be labelled "Poison." It contains poisonous vegetable alkaloids, and magistrates and judges, asked to lay down the *de minimis non curat lex*, would take many circumstances into consideration, whereas you give us only a general proposition. (3) Newbery's catalogue contains indications of proprietaries which are labelled "Poison." (4) Conium-juice will probably be regarded as a scheduled poison.

H. S. E. (249/67).—A drug-store keeper is not compelled by law to have apothecaries' weights and measures.

Rex (247/28).—As to chemists' branches read the letters of the Pharmacy Act Registrar in the *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 379.

The Board of Inland Revenue have shown no signs of prosecuting unqualified persons for selling tinctures; they appear to be content with saying that it is illegal.

Photo (248/13).—The schedules annexed to the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1881, provide that the solicitor for a vendor of property for 1,200*l.* is entitled to be paid 17*l.* for deducing the title, perusing and completing the conveyance. The solicitor would also be entitled to charge for preparing the particulars of sale, etc., and attending the auction in addition to the 17*l.* You would be well advised to agree to a lump sum with the solicitor for the whole job.

W. H. (247/11) is in business as a chemist in a street of a certain town where the Corporation traction-engine has been doing some work in the early morning. One result has been that the vibration produced by the engine has thrown many bottles off "W. H.'s" shelves. Has he any remedy? [We think that the court would hold that there was negligence on the part of the corporation, and that they would be liable for any damage done by the traction-engine, which, when being driven quickly creates so much vibration that things are broken in subscriber's shop, as the damage could be obviated by the moderate driving of the engine. "W. H." had better consult a local solicitor, and the corporation upon being written to by him will probably see that the nuisance is abated.]

H. B. (243/27).—(1) "A," a qualified chemist, some years ago took an unqualified partner, "B," who subsequently took over the whole business. "B" carries on the business as a drug-store, and does not sell poisons. Will "B," after April 1, have to cease the use of labels bearing "A's" name and the words "dispensing chemist" on proprietaries, glycerin, cod-liver oil, and other packed goods? [Yes.] (2) An unqualified drug-storekeeper buys all his packed goods from a relation who is a chemist, and thus nearly all the stuff he sends out bears the word "chemist." Will he be in any danger of being accused of using the title? [Yes.]

Tenant (243/56).—The Town Tenants Act (Ireland) provides for compensation to be paid to a tenant who makes improvement in his holding which add to the letting value of the holding, and we are of opinion that the keeping in repair of the roof of premises pursuant to the terms of the lease is not an improvement entitling you to compensation under the Act.

H. P. (251/69).—The purposes for which tincture of opium is to be used have no effect in modifying the conditions upon which it is sold, and an unqualified man who sells it as an ingredient in a cattle drink is liable to prosecution under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

J. R. (22/9).—See the Editorial note on the subject.

C. S. (252/70). The proceedings are being taken in the proper Court, that is, the one having jurisdiction where the creditors are. It is a common error to suppose that in England, proceedings for the recovery of debt have to be taken where the debtor resides, or where the order was given.

Old Subscriber (236/47). Similar queries to yours are answered in this column.

Ruby (250/70). You will get the information from our poisons schedule card.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Precious Stones (Cape Town) (167/67).—**TESTING PRECIOUS STONES.**—The method to which you refer is one for taking the specific gravity of the precious stone, and consists in placing the stone in a heavy liquid of known specific gravity, and noting the position which it takes up. There are a number of these liquids in use. Sonstadt's solution (saturated solution of potassio-mercuric iodide) can be prepared to have a density of 3.18 at 15° C. Substitutes for this are solution of cadmium beryllate, from which a liquid of the sp. gr. of 3.55 at 75° C. can be made, or by adding water 3.23 at 15° C. Methylene iodide is also used, it having a density of 3.32 at 15° C., which may be lowered by the addition of toluene or raised by saturating it with iodoform or iodine. For a density above 3.4 the double nitrate of thallium and silver may be used. This is made by melting together 150 grams of crystallised commercial thallium nitrate and 64 grams of silver nitrate with a little water, and heating the mixture with constant stirring until the temperature of 70° C. is reached. It is possible thus to obtain a liquid which at 75° C. has a density of 4.5, but this is not needed in

practice. You will thus see that there is no limit to the number of solutions that can be prepared for testing purposes, but it is found in practice six heavy liquids are employed: (a) Thallium and silver nitrate solution, sp. gr. 4.5, maintained at a temperature well above its fusing-point; (b), (c), (d) solutions of the same salt of sp. gr. 4.1, 3.9, and 3.5; (e) cadmium borotungstate solution, sp. gr. 3.28 at 15° C., or methylene iodide slightly diluted with toluene; (f) cadmium borotungstate solution, sp. gr. 2.67, or methylene iodide adjusted to the same sp. gr. The stone to be determined is first placed in solution a, in which all stones but red, dull-green, puce, yellow, white and brown zircons will float. After removal from a, washing with hot water and wiping dry, the stones which floated are placed in b, where almandines, spessartite, and golden zircons sink. In solution c, the ruby, sapphire, or one of the other varieties of corundum or possibly a green zircon sink. If, however, the stone floats in c, it may be in one of the following groups; the stones mentioned sink in the test-liquids:

d, Diamond, topaz, spinel, chrysoberyl, alexandrite, pyrope, demantoid.

e, Jadeite, diopside, peridot, chrysolite.

f, Beryl, emerald, turquoise, phenakite, jade, tourmaline, opodumene.

Opal, moonstone, lapis-lazuli, iolite, and amethyst float in f. Besides the density test the behaviour of the stone when examined with the dichroscope (pleochroism) and hardness are other physical tests. The methods are further facilitated by classifying according to colours.

J. E. R. (199/28).—HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND PREPARATIONS.—The following list includes most of the chemicals required in modern methods of horticulture and agriculture:

USED IN

Ammonium nitrate and sulphate	Fertilisers.
Arsenic, white	Sheep-dips.
Asafetida	Fumigants and insecticides.
Calcium nitrate	Fertilisers.
Copper sulphate	Wheat-dressing; Bordeaux mixture; foot-rot in sheep.
Carbolic acid, crude	Sheep-dip.
Carbolic oil	Lambing oil.
Carbon disulphide	Fumigant for corn; ant and mole destroyer.
Caustic soda	Sheep-dips; weed-killers; tree-washes.
Cayenne	Fumigants for greenhouses.
Creolin	Maggot in sheep; disinfectants.
Formaldehyde	Wheat-dressing; pear-tree canker; fruit-preserving.
Heliebore-powder	Sheep-dip; fly-powder; currant-worm wash.
Hydrochloric acid	Weed-killer; worms in lawns.
Iron sulphate	Wheat-dressing; fertilisers; turnip fungicide.
Lead arsenate	Fruit-tree wash.
Lime	Sheep-dip; tree-washes.
Lime superphosphate	Fertilisers.
London purple	Insecticides; poisoned bran-mash.
Magnesium sulphate	Fertilisers; physic for stock.
Mercury perchloride	Fly in sheep; worms in lawns; fruit-tree paint.
Methylated spirit	Fruit-tree washes, etc.
Nicotine	Fumigant; tree-spray ingredient.
Orpiment	Arsenic.
Paraffin oil	Sheep-dip; fruit-tree washes.
Paris green	Insecticide; fruit-tree washes.
Pearlash and potashes	Fruit-tree washes; sheep-dips.
Potassium cyanide	HCN fumigation.
Potassium nitrate	Fertilisers; veterinary medicine.
Potassium sulphide	Gooseberry-mildew.
Pyrethrum	Cabbage-worm wash.
Quassia chips and ext.	Horticultural insecticide.
Sodium arsenate	Lead arsenate wash.
Sodium phosphate	Fertilisers.
Soft soap	Sheep-dips; tree-washes.
Sulphur, sublimed	Sheep-dips; tree-washes.
Sulphuric acid	HCN fumigation.
Strychnine	Rat-poison.
Tar, and spirit of tar	Warble-fly preventive, etc.
Terebene	Green-fly sprays.
Tobacco juice and paper	Sheep-dip; fumigant.
Train oil	Warble-fly preventive.
Verdigris	Foot-rot.

In addition to these there is the large class of veterinary medicines, which is dealt with in "Veterinary Counter Practice." Recipes for the various horticultural and agricultural

preparations are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," a special chapter being devoted to the subject. In regard to proprietary sheep-dips, weed-killers, and horticultural specialties, the advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY should be consulted.

Fidelis (224/45) wants information regarding the most suitable vehicle for paint for rubber tyres; grey, white, and cream are the colours required. "Fidelis" would also like to know if the usual pigments are injurious to the rubber. Ordinary paint comes off after a little while, and exposes the patches on repaired tyres.

Phthisis (241/61).—CORN-OIL is expressed from the seed of *Zea Mays*, Indian corn. It is a golden-yellow oil. It is also known as maize oil or Indian corn oil. It can be had from most wholesale druggists.

A. F. C. (246/24).—ESSENCE OF CINNAMON.—This is made of the strength of 1 of the oil in 10 of rectified spirit, but in some cases part of the spirit is replaced with tincture of cinnamon. The essence is much in repute as a preventive and cure of influenza and colds.

C. W. P. (239/11).—TAKING UP OPTICS.—Procure a copy of "The Chemist-Optician" (C. & D. Office, 4s.), and if after reading that you require further information on any points we shall be pleased to reply to your requests.

Borax (237/28).—NON-POISONOUS NIT-OINTMENT.—See C. & D., March 13, p. 442.

J. B. H. (234/39).—POWDER FOR LICE IN CATTLE.—This is simply black sulphur. As you say, it is quite harmless to cattle.

S. W. T. (245/71).—BATH-POWDERS.—The basis of these is crystal sodium carbonate (Crescent brand). In perfuming this bear in mind that essential oils alter in odour after prolonged contact with alkaline salts. For this reason ionone, coumarin, terpineol, and synthetic neroli are generally used.

Enamel (240/64).—HARDENING SOLUTION for gelatinochloride prints.—A mixture of formalin 1 oz. and water 10 oz. requires the prints immersing in it for five minutes; 1 in 20 takes fifteen minutes to act.

F. J. F. (225/47).—The liquid used in sugar-boiling to prevent the sugar going hard does not yield satisfactory analytical results. Possibly the solution is stale. We get indications of acetic acid and orange-flower water, but there is no glycerin present.

Tincture (232/68).—BLUE-BLACK WRITING-INK.—The following gives an ink resembling your sample:

Soluble blue T or indigo-carmin	5j.
Distilled water	5vj.-x.

Dissolve.

A good recipe for this ink, made from tannin and iron, was given in the C. & D., January 26, 1907, p. 160.

A. W. P. (245/16).—BAD-LEG LOTION.—The ingredients of this are liquor plumbi subacetatis (1), tinctura lavandulae composita (1), spiritus methylatus (12), and aqua (6). The figures in parentheses are the approximate proportions.

Inky (224/17).—PARAPHENYLENDIAMINE HAIR-DYES.—These dyes often cause symptoms of poisoning, which, according to Blau (C. & D., January 26, 1907, p. 161), is due to the age of the solution and the deposition of the Baudrowski base. The salt is dissolved in a medium consisting of 10-per-cent. alcohol containing 60 grains of sodium sulphite in each ounce. The amount of paraphenylenediamine used varies from 30 to 60 grains per oz. according to the tint required. The sodium sulphite is intended to keep the solution from decomposing. Pyrogallol solution, which is used in a similar way, does not give rise to the poisoning-symptoms referred to above.

Druggist (231/29).—The headache-powder is a mixture of antifebrin and caffeine citrate. The most suitable proportion is 5 grains of the former and 1 grain of the caffeine salt.

E. W. T. R. (241/66).—TO DRESS MOLESKINS stretch the skins by pegging them fur-side downwards on a board, and then apply daily a powder (or strong solution) of alum and sal ammoniac. This is continued for a week or so, and the skin further smoothed with pumice. If the finished skins are not pliable enough, sponge them with a saturated solution of sal ammoniac, and finally rub with bran. The use of arsenical paste in this connection is not now considered necessary.

Ignoramus (242/27).—Verbena oil or citronella oil would cover the smell of carbolic acid in an ointment, but their presence may be otherwise objectionable.

What the Profession Thinks of Odol.

The following are extracts from a few of the letters that are continually being received from Members of the Medical and Dental Professions. The names are, of course, omitted in compliance with the rules of professional etiquette.

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M.D.

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"I consider Odol a perfect mouthwash, and recommend it to all my patients, especially after operations on the mouth. I will continue to do so as long as I find such good results."

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L.D.S.R.C.S.

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Collodions—Pyroxylin.**BISMUTHS & MERCURIALS.****BUYERS' GUIDE,**

See pages 7 to 11.

Guy's Tonic**For Weakness and Debility
and in Dyspepsia.**

A Medicine of high repute, enjoying a large and steadily increasing sale, which is supported by a consistent advertising policy.

A customer who once buys Guy's Tonic buys it regularly, because Guy's Tonic always accomplishes what is claimed for it.

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CAPSULES.

Accurate, Reliable, and made with pure Ingredients.
Packed in boxes of 12, 24, 30 and 36 with name and address on ANY Quantity.

	Per doz. boxes	Per 100	Per 1,000
Blaud's Capsules = 2 pil., 24 in box, 3/6	1/-	7/6	
Cascara ... 15m	3/6	1/-	7/6
Castor Oil ... 20m	4/9	1/3	8/9
Copaiba ... 10m	4/3	1/6	9/9
Copaiba Compound ... 10m	5/6	1/6	11/6
Creasote ... 2m	3/6	1/-	7/6
Hæmoglobin ... 3 gr.	5/-	1/3	10/-
Ichthyol ... 3 gr.	6/3	1/9	14/3
Quin. Ammon. ... 1 dr.	4/9	1/3	10/6
Santal Oil (Ang.) ... 10m	9/-	2/9	24/-
Santal Oil (Ang.) ... 10 grain	8/-	2/3	20/-
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Special quotations for large quantities and private formulæ.

Complete List of about 300 various Capsules & samples on application.

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BEG TO ADVISE THE TRADE
That all their Radium Prepara-
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Price-Protected Terms.

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Profit.**

The liniment which eases pain without the necessity of rubbing.

Wholesale Prices— 10/-, 20/-, and 40/- per dozen.

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ACIDS, ÆTHERS AND OTHER CHEMICALS . . .
CAREFULLY TESTED AND PACKED FOR EXPORT.

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther, Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammonia, Soldering Fluids, &c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth Salts, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

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GRAND PRIX & GOLD MEDAL.

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Special Terms to large Shippers.

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CRETA PRÆCIPITATA (Calc. Carb. Præcip. Leviss.)

SPECIAL QUALITY.

**FINEST, LIGHTEST,
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PUREST
IN THE MARKET.**



Every particle is passed
through a mesh of
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The sample of Precipitated Chalk, **G. W. N. Brand**, which was submitted for my examination, I found to fulfil all the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia as regards tests of purity. *The sample is remarkably pure and free from the usual impurities found in Precipitated Chalk.*

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Laboratory and Works,
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Incorporated 1887.

Stockport, Dec. 1st, 1908.

In response to the general complaint that profits have by competition been cut down and lost, it has been decided that "Linseed Compound" (Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed) and all the Proprietary Medicaments of Kay Brothers Limited, shall be placed on the list of the P.A.T.A.

P.A.T.A. Protected Prices.

	Adver- tised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price to Retailers.	Minimum Price to Wholesale Dealers.
"Linseed Compound"	9½d.	9½d.	8/1	8/6
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	2/9	2/6	25/8	27/-
	4/6	4/-	40/-	42/-
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Kay's Tic Pills	9½d.	9½d.	8/1	8/6
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	2/9	2/6	25/8	27/-
Mountain Flax ("Linum Catharticum") Pills	9½d.	9½d.	8/1	8/6
	13½d.	1/-	10/-	10/6
	2/9	2/6	25/8	27/-
Kay's Throat Lozenges	9½d.	9½d.	8/1	8/6
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5 per cent.
discount, and
an additional
5 per cent. for
prompt cash.

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HAY FEVER

**Autumnal Catarrh, Rose Fever,
and Similar Complaints.**

POLLANTIN

(Specific Antidote for Pollen Toxine).

Patented in Germany, England, the United States, &c.

Prepared under supervision of the Discoverer,

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A few years ago, in response to a demand for a high-class concentrated Bronchial Wafer, we perfected the finest known formula and introduced it into the market

On a Large Scale.

We spared no effort to make this Wafer

The Best of its Class

in therapeutic efficacy—in instantaneous effect—in perfection of form, with the result that to-day, although the number of "Wafers" on the market is legion, our make is

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Suitable alike for the highest class and the humblest trade, these Wafers offer superlative value to the consumer, and are the means of bringing numbers of customers to the Pharmacy, orders being repeated time after time.

In past years we have sold them in millions, and the sale is ever increasing.

Price in bulk: 36 per lb.
28 lbs. 3/4.
1 cwt., 3/2.

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Card Boxes, 2/10 per doz.
Artistic Tins for the waistcoat
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These Wafers average 120 to the ounce.
The card box contains about 90 Wafers.
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Hand-cut—Potential in effect—of beautiful finish.

RAIMES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, YORK.

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Chloroform (Duncan).

Manufactured from PURE BRITISH ALCOHOL.

Ether Rect. 0.720 (Duncan).

Manufactured from PURE BRITISH ALCOHOL.

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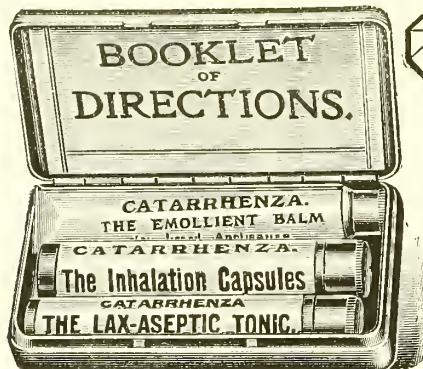
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PROMPT, PLEASANT, SAFE, AND SURE.

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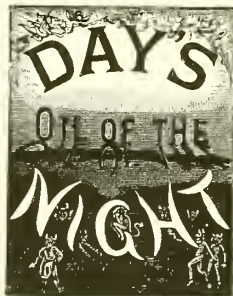
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The great household Remedy for Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica, & all aches & pains.

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Proprietors :—DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD., CREWE.

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Above Prices are for orders, one Dozen and over. Odd lots under one Dozen at 10s. Dozen rate. All carriage paid. Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied free.

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Manufactured by
**PREMIER OIL
 EXTRACTING MILLS,
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POWDERS

OF GUARANTEED PURITY, GROUND IN OUR OWN MILLS.

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SULPHUR BITTERS

Go like wild fire and are sold by all the principal pharmacies in the **United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, North, South, East and West Africa, Asia, Cuba, East and West Indies, Phillipines and Central America.** Sulphur Bitters are especially adapted for all diseases peculiar to hot climates.

For Sale by Jobbers and Druggists
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The Infallible Remedy against

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Parry, (B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.);
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May now be had in **£5** Lots, at Lowest
Prices, Carriage Paid. Packages Free.

ORDERS must be accompanied by Cash. Cheques to be
made payable to Thomas Beecham, and crossed
"Parr's Bank, Limited, St. Helens."

PRICES.—Beecham's Pills, 13½d. size (56 pills) PER DOZEN.
" 2s. 9d. " (168 ") 9/6
Beecham's Tooth Paste, 1s. size 25/-
" 7/6

ADVERTISING MATTER to suit Retailers' require-
ments will be sent on application.

Address—**THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.**

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acid Carbol. xtls. 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 6/- each; Detached Cryst. 8/- each; 6-lb. Bots. @ 1½d. each; Detached Cryst. 2d. lb. extra; Ornde, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.

Acid Citric Cryst., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lb. Bags @ 1/6 lb.

Acid Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 2/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 3/3 oz.

Acid Oxalic, Fine White Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 4d. lb.

Acid Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.

Acid Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 10½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.; parv. 1 lb. extra.

Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

Ammon. Benz., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.

Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.

Apiol, 1 lb. @ 13/9 lb.

Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.

" Anisi Conc. 1-40; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.

" Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.

" Aurant. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" Aurant. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.

" Rosae Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" Rosae Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.

" Samb. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.

" Laurocerasi, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.

*Inf. Rosae Acid. Cono. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.

" Senegae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.

" Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/7 lb.

Iodum. resub. B.P., 7 lb. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3

Isinglass, Brazil, fino cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb. Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Lapis Punicis, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 8/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.

Licorice Juice, 4 and 2 oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 57/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

*Liu. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.

*Liu. Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/8 lb.

Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.

Liu. Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Lin. Tereb. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

Linseed Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.

Lintum, 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.

*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.

" Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.

" Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.

" Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.

" Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.

" Copaiba Bucha et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.

*Liq. Easton., p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

" Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.

" Ferri Perchlor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

" Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6.

" Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.

" Iodi Fort. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.

" Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.

" Opil Sed., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.

" Plumbi Subacet., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2½d. lb.

" Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

" Rboades pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.

" Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

" Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.

" Sennae Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

" Sennae pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.

" Strychnine, Hyd. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.

" Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

" Trinitrini B.P. 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.

Libbii Carb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.

" Citras, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.

Lycopodium, 22 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

Mag. Calc. Levis, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.

Senna Leaves, Tinney, 3½ cwt. @ 2½d. lb.; 7 cwt. @ 3½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3½ lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 5½d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Tar, Stockholm, 12 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Terebene, pure, 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.

Tereb. Venet. Ver., 90 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.; 15 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.

Thymol B.P., 11 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. at 8/- lb.

*Tinct. Aurantii Recens B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; Bond, 8d. lb.

*Tinct. Belladon. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.

*Tinct. Benzofini Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.

*Tinct. Camph. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.

*Tinct. Cantaridis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Capsici B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

*Tinct. Card. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Catechu P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb.

*Tinct. Chlorof. c. Morph. Comp. B.P. 1885, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; bond, 1/5½ lb.

*Tinct. Cinchon. Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond, 10½d. lb.

*Tinct. Cinchon. Rub. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 10d. lb.

*Tinct. Digitalis B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; bond, 5½d. lb.

*Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.

*Tinct. Gentiana Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Iodi B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; bond, 1/1½ lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.

*Tinct. Lavandulae Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.

*Tinct. Myrrhae B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 9d. lb.

*Tinct. Nucis Vom. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; bond, 5½d. lb.

*Tinct. Opil B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; bond, 1/11 lb.

*Tinct. Opil Amon. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.

" Opil Aquos., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.

" Quinine Amm. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.

*Tinct. Rhei Co. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.

*Tinct. Scilla B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb. [1/3½ lb.]

" Sennae P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Strophanth. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.

*Tinct. Valeriana, 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.

*Tinct. Valeriana Ammon. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.

*Tinct. Zingib. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.

*Tinct. Zingib. Fortior, 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 10½d. lb.

Treacle (Black), 5½ cwt. @ 10/- cwt.; 24 lbs. @ 2d. lb.

Ung. Acid. Boric. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.

" Acid Carbol. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.

" Galie P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.

" c. opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.

" Hydragryr B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.

" Hydragr. Ammon. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

" Hyd. Nit. Dil., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Paraff. Alb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.

Cocaine

Pulv. Rhei

Senna

Bismuth, P.B. Carb., 28 lbs. @ 7/7½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.

Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; ¼ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 cwt. lots, 1 d. lb. less; Japan Refined, ½ oz., 7 lb. @ 2/- lb.

Cocaine Hydrochlor. P.B., 25 oz. @ 10/- oz.; 4 oz. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.

Codeia, 1 oz. @ 11/1 oz.; phosph. @ 9/7 oz.; hydrochlor. or sulph. 10/3 oz.

Colocyath. Turkey Pulp, 2 cwt. Bales @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

Cream Tartar, 98 % powder, 1 cwt. @ 74/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

Creta Gall. Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 7/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1½d. lb. in sacks.

Ess. Lemon (Oil), Original Coppers, 12 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 6-lb. bots. @ 4/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.

Hydragrym P.B., 75 lb. bottle @ 167/-; 10 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; Amon., 28 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 8/7 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; Perchlor. 28 lbs. @ 2/3½ lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 2/7½ lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs. @ 2/5 lb. 7-lb. quantities 1 d. lb. extra. 3 lb. quantities 2d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 3d. lb. extra.

Hydrokinone, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.

Ichthyol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.

*Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

" Anarat. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

" Buchu Conc. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

" Calumbae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

" Cinchona Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

" Gentiana Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Quassia Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Hamburg.

Popular Priced Pills

Soluble Pearl-Coated.

Pil. Aloes et Ferri, gr. iv.; Ol. Pulegii, ℥ ½	2d. per gross.
Pil. Antibilious, Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ij. ss.	4d. per gross.
Pil. Aperient (Ext. Aloes Aquos. 5j., Pulv. Cambog. gr. iv., Pulv. Jalapae, gr. vii.; Pulv. Colocynthis, gr. vj.; Pulv. Hyd. Subchlor., gr. iv.; Sapo Hyspan. gr. iv.; Gingerin, gr. iv.; Ft. Pil. xij.)	2½d. per gross.
Pil. Aperient (Little) (Aloin, Jalapin, aa. gr. 1-10; Podophyllin gr. 1-5; Ext. Hyoscy., Ext. Nucis Vom., Capsicin, aa. gr. 1-20)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Back and Kidney (Oval) Gelatine-coated (Ext. Buchu, Ext. Uvae Ursi, Pulv. Capsici, aa. gr. ½; Ol. Juniper., ℥ ½; Pulv. Pot. Nit., gr. j.; Podophyllin, gr. ½; Tereb. Venet., gr. ½)	7d. per gross.
Pil. Castor Oil (Ol. Ricini, gr. ½; Pot. Sulph., gr. 1½; Pulv. Rhei, gr. ij.; Sapo Hyspan., gr. ½; Ol. Crotonis, gr. 1-16)	2d. per gross.
Pil. Calcii Sulphid., gr. ½, ¼, or 1	2d. per gross.
Pil. Coloc. Co., B.P.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., B.P.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Dandelion and Camomile (Ext. Taraxaci, Ext. Anthem., Pulv. Rhei, aa. gr. j.; Pulv. Zingib., Pulv. Aloes Barb., aa. gr. ½; Ol. Carui, gr. ½)	2½d. per gross.
Pil. Ferri Co., B.P.	9/6 per 100 gross.
Pil. Gout and Rheumatic (Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ss.; Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., Ext. Hyoscy., aa. gr. j.)	7d. per gross.
Pil. Ipecac. et Scillae, B.P.	3d. per gross.
Pil. Neuralgic (Quineti, Ferri Sulph., aa. gr. ½; Ext. Bellad., gr. ½; Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. ½; Hyoscy., Camphorae, aa. gr. j.)	8d. per gross.
Pil. Podophyllin (Podophyllin gr. ½; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ½; Pulv. Aloes Socot., gr. j.; Pulv. Scammon., gr. ½; Sapo Hyspan., gr. ½)	5d. per gross.
Pil. Quinine, gr. j.	5d. per gross.
Pil. Quinine, gr. ij.	9d. per gross.
Pil. Rhei Co., B.P.	2d. per gross.
Pil. Stomach and Liver Beans (Oval) Gelatine-coated, same Formula as Pil. Aper., but with 1 gr. Calomel in each Bean	5d. per gross.

Minimum quantity, 5 x 10 gross tins, which may be assorted, with the exception of Pil. Ferri, B.P. All Pills Pearl-coated unless otherwise indicated. No extra for coloured coatings.

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Morphine				s.	d.	
Sulphate (Pulv.)	20 ozs. 6 8	8 ozs.	oz.	6	11	1 oz. 7 2
Tartrate	20 ozs. 8 6	8 ozs.	"	8	"	" 8 11
Naphthaline Candle, Marble,						
or Flake)	1 cwt.	cwt.	11	0		28 lbs. 13 -
Narceine Cryst. ...	1 oz.	oz.	22	3		
Hydrochloride ...	1 oz.	"	22	3		
Sulphate ...	1 oz.	"	22	3		
Narcotine Cryst. ...	1 lb.	lb.	30	0		
Hydrochloride ...	1 lb.	"	30	0		
Sulphate ...	1 lb.	"	30	0		
Nux Areca Pulv. ...	1 cwt.	cwt.	60	0		7 lbs. 8d.
Oleum.						
Amygd. Dulc. Ang. B.P.	30 lbs.	lb.	1	8		9 lbs. 19
" Persic. 1 cwt. 9 d. lb.	56 lbs.	"	13	0		9 " 11"
" Essent	1 lb.	"	17	6		
" Sine Acid	1 lb.	"	3	0		1 " 3 6
" Artificial)	5 lbs.	"	12	6		
" Free from Chlorine)	1 lb.	"	4	8		1 " 5 6
Anethi Ang. B.P. ...	16 1/2 lbs.	"	3	1		2 " 3 4
Anisi B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	30	0		1 oz. 2 6
Caryoph Ang. B.P. ...	1 lb.	"	1	3		9 lbs. 1 4
Cinnamomi B.P. ...	40 lbs.	"	45	0		40 " 49 -
Citronellæ ...	80 lbs.	cwt.	1	2		9 " 1 3
Cocoi Nuciferae ...	1 lb.	lb.	1	10		1 oz. 2 -
Copaibæ ...	28 lbs.	"	3	6		1 lb. 4 -
Eucalypti B.P. ...	43 lbs.	"	1	4		9 " 1 5
Gerani Gall. Opt. 1 lb. 18 6 x 1 ozs.	43 lbs.	oz.	8	2		1 " 8 6
Juniper Bacc. B.P. ...	28 lbs.	"	4	6		1 " 5 -
" Ligni ...	5 lbs.	"	2	6		1 gln. 2 9
Lavand. Gall. Opt. ...	12 lbs.	gln.	3	6		1 lb. 4 -
Limonis (Guaranteed Absolutely Pure) ...	10 gins. 2 1	lb.	9	2		1 bot. 9 6
Lini B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	6	4 1/2		(9 lbs. 6 9
Macis Express. ...	20 lbs.	"	1	1		1 " 7 -
Menth. Pip. Hotchkiss 6 x 21 oz. bots.						
" Wayne County						
Morrhua, Finest Non-freezing Norwegian						
Neroli Petalæ ...	1 oz.	oz.	12	0		
Nucis Opt. ...	2 gins.	gln.	4	3		
Olivæ ...						
Origanum Rub. ...	28 lbs.	lb.	1	5		9 " 1 7
Petrolei Alb. B.P. ...	1 gln.	gln.	4	0		
Pulegii Exot. ...	5 lbs.	lb.	7	0		1 " 7 6
Ricini Opt. Alb. 160 lbs. 30 6 cwt. 80 lbs.		cwt.	31	6		{ 40 " 32 6
Rosmarini B.P. ...	9 lbs.	"	2	6		{ 9 " 5d. 1b
Sambuci Virid. ...	9 lbs.	"	8			1 " 2 10
Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P. ...	28 lbs. 10 6	5 lbs.	10	8		1 " 11 -
Sinapis Express. ...	9 lbs.	"	6			
Succini Rect. ...	9 lbs.	"	1	2		5 " 1 3
Terebinth. ... 44 gins. 2 3	10 gins.	gln.	2	8		1 gln. 3 -
" Rect. B.P. ...	10 lbs.	lb.	1	10		
Theobromæ B.P. 8 oz. tabs.	28 lbs.	"	5	7		7 lbs. 1 6 1/2
Wintergreen, Artificial	5 lbs.	"	1	8		1 lb. 1 10
Opium Turc. B.P. ...	Pulv. ... 3 lbs.	"	15	0		1 " 15 6
Otto de Rose, Finest	1 oz.	oz.	20	6		No. 2 15 6
Oxymel Scillæ B.P. 1 cwt. 30 -	28 lbs.	lb.	4	7		7 lbs. 4 d.
Paraffin. Dur. B.P. 2 cwt. 3 d.	1 cwt.	cwt.	3	7		7 " 4 d.
" Molle, Alb B.P. ...	28 lbs.	lb.	7	7		7 " 8d.
" Flav. B.P. ...	28 lbs.	"	3	7		7 " 8d.
Paraldehyde, B.P. ...	7 lbs.	"	1	10		1 " 2 -
Pepsin B.P. ...	10 lbs.	"	8	9		1 " 9 3
Phenacetin B.P. Pulv. ...	7 lbs.	"	2	7		1 " 2 9
Phenazonum, B.P. ...	7 lbs.	"	6	8		1 " 6 10
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. ...	1 oz.	oz.	15	0		
" Nitrate ...	1 oz.	"	15	0		
Pil. Hydrarg. B.P. (Mass) ...	7 lbs.	lb.	1	10		1 " 2 1
Plumbi Acetas Opt. ...	1 cwt.	cwt.	35	6		7 " 4 d.
" B.P. ...	1 cwt.	"	48	0		7 " 6d.
" Pulv. ...	1 cwt.	"	56	0		7 " 7d.
Podophyllin Resin B.P. ...	7 lbs.	lb.	10	0		1 " 10 6
Potassa Caustica Sticks B.P.	6 x 1 lb. bots.	"	11			
Potassii.						
Acetas, B.P. Gran. ...	28 lbs.	"	11			7 " 1 -
Bicarb. B.P. Pulv. ...	1 cwt.	cwt.	32	6		7 " 4d.
Bromid. B.P. 1 cwt. 11d. lb.	28 lbs.	lb.	11	1/2		7 " 1 -
Chloras Pulv. ...	1 cwt.	"	4	7		7 " 5d.
Citras B.P. ...	7 lbs.	"	1	6		
Glycerophosphr. ...	7 lbs.	"	4	0		1 " 4 6
Hypophosph. ...	7 lbs.	"	2	3		1 " 2 7
Iodid. B.P. 14 lbs. 7 8	3 lbs.	"	7	11		1 " 8 2
Nitras Pulv. ...	1 cwt.	cwt.	27	6		7 " 4d.
Oxalas (Neutral) ...	7 lbs.	lb.	5			
Permang. Cryst. B.P. ...	1 cwt.	cwt.	38	0		7 " 5d.
" Large Cryst. ...	1 cwt.	"	48	0		7 " 6d.
Sulphas B.P. Pulv. ...	7 lbs.	lb.	3			
Superoxalas ...	7 lbs.	"	7			

Puly.									
Aloes c. Canella	7 lbs.	lb.	1	0					
Creta Arom. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	1	7					
" " Opio. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	1	6					
Creta c. Camph.	7 lbs.	"	1	7					
Glycyrrh. Co. B.P.	28 lbs.	cwt.	30	0					
Ipecac. Co. B.P.	1 lb.	lb.	3	0					
Jalapæ Co. B.P.	1 lb.	"	1	4					
Rhei Co. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	1	3					
Scammon. Co. B.P.	1 lb.	"	4	6					
Tragac. Co. B.P.	1 lb.	"	1	3					
Quinina									
Hydrobromas. 100 ozs. 11 d.	25 ozs.	oz.	1	0	10 ozs.	1	0		
Hydrochloras B.P.									
Salicylas. 100 ozs. 11 d.	25 ozs.	"	1	0	10 "	1	0		
Sulphas B.P. 100 ozs. 11 d.	25 ozs.	"	1	0	10 "	1	0		
Rad. Gentian. English Ground	1 cwt.	cwt.	32	6	28 lbs.	34	6		
Glycyrrh.	1 cwt.	"	19	6	28 "	21	6		
" Decort. " " No. 1	1 cwt.	"	72	0	28 "	74	0		
" " " " No. 2	1 cwt.	"	42	0	28 "	44	0		
Hellebor. " " "	1 cwt.	"	35	0	28 "	37	0		
Jalapæ " " "	7 lbs.	lb.	2	0					
Rhei E.I. Trimmed Parv.	1 cwt.	"	4	3	1 "	4	6		
English Ground	7 lbs.	"	11	28	"	1			
Zingib. Jam. Opt.	1 cwt.	"	10						
Puly.	7 lbs.	"	1	0					
Resina Scammoniæ Pulv.	1 lb.	"	4	6					
Resorcin	7 lbs.	"	3	4	1 "	3	6		
Salicine!	1 lb.	"	16	6					
Salol B.P.	14 lbs.	"	2	4	1 "	2	6		
Soda Caustica	6 x 1 lb. bots.	"	9						
Sodii Benzoas	7 lbs.	"	1	10					
Bicarb. Opt.	1 cwt.	cwt.	8	3					
Bromid. B.P. 1 cwt. 1 lb.	28 lbs.	lb.	1	03	7 "	1	14		
Hypophosph. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	2	3	1 "	2	6		
Hypo-sulph. Pea Cryst.	1 cwt.	cwt.	8	6					
Iodid. B.P.	1 lb.	lb.	10	6					
Salicylas Pulv. B.P. 28 lbs. 1/4	7 lbs.	"	1	5	1 "	1	7		
Cryst. B.P. 28 lbs. 1 1/2	7 lbs.	"	1	64	1 "	1	9		
Sol. Etheris Nit. 1 to 7	1 lb.	"	3	3					
Sparteine Sulphate	1 oz.	oz.	2	6					
Spt. Ether. Nit. B.P.	5 lbs.	lb.	2	7					
Ammon. Aromat. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	1					
Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co.									
1 cwt. 26.	28 lbs.	"	3	7	"	4			
c. Quinin.									
et Strych.	7 lbs.	"	9						
Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C.	7 lbs.	"	7						
Pruni Virg. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	7						
Rhamni	7 lbs.	"	9						
Rheoados B.P.	7 lbs.	"	5						
Rhei B.P.	7 lbs.	"	6						
Scillæ B.P. 28 lbs. 3 d.	7 lbs.	"	4						
Sennæ B.P.	7 lbs.	"	7						
Tolut. B.P.	7 lbs.	"	5						
Tinct. Aconiti B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	6					
Aloes B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Arnica B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	0					
Aurant. Recens. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	4					
Belladonnæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	2					
Benzoïn Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	6					
Buchu B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	3					
Calumbæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	11					
Camph. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Canthar. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	10					
Capsici B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	4					
Cardam. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	10					
Cascarillæ	5 lbs.	"	2	1					
Catechu B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Chlorof. c. Morph. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	11					
Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. '85	5 lbs.	"	1	5					
Cinchonæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	4					
Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	6					
Digitalis B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	11					
Gelsemii B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	1					
Gentian. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	6					
Guaiaci	5 lbs.	"	2	6					
Ammon. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	5					
Hyoscyami B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	3					
Iodi B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	10					
Lavand. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	8					
Myrrh B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	10					
Nucis Vom. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Opii B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	5					
Aquosi (B.P. strength)	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Podophylli B.P.	5 lbs.	"	3	4					
Quinina, B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	7					
Ammon. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	10					
Rhei Co B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	9					
Scillæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	11					
Senegæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2	6					
Sennæ B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	8					
Stramonii B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1	10					

3 lbs. 1 lb. extra.
2 lbs. 2d. lb. extra.
1 lb. 3d. lb. extra.

36 CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS: Cash with order. Packages free. Export Cases extra.

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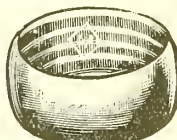
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Retail Price.		Trade Price.	Retail Price.		Trade Price.	Retail Price.		Trade Price.	Retail Price.		Trade Price.
Each.		Each.	Each.		Each.	Each.		Each.	Each.		Each.
s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
No. 1501	4 6	2 6	7 6	4 6	15 0	9 6	21 0	13 6	21 0	13 6	
1502	7 6	4 6	10 6	6 6	18 6	11 0	24 0	15 0	24 0	15 0	
1503	6 0	3 6	9 0	5 6	18 6	11 0	24 0	15 0	24 0	15 0	

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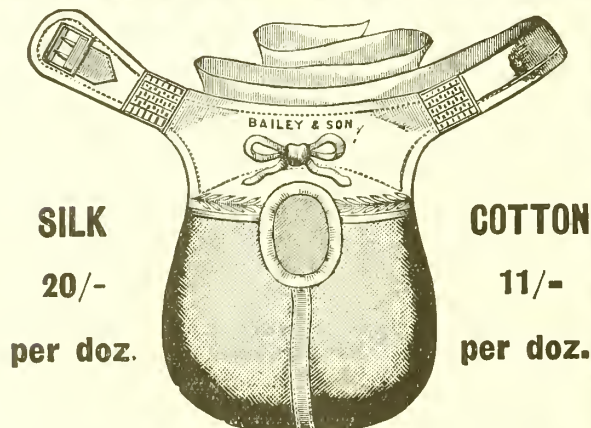
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We are the right House for Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting, and every description of India Rubber Sundries.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIM., 91 & 92 GT. SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BAILEY'S "A.B.C." SUSPENSORIES.



SILK
20/-
per doz.

COTTON
11/-
per doz.

Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,
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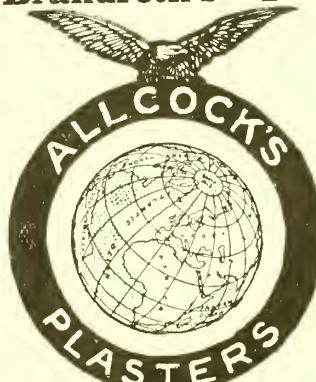
The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills

The
Three
Rollables.



A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

ALLCOCK
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

"Sold all round the World."

E. BREFFIT & CO., Ltd.

The Aire and Calder Glass Bottle Works,
83 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Works : CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE.
Warehouses : Bishopsgate and West India Dock.

GLASS BOTTLES

FOR
EVERY PURPOSE.

MACHINE
AND
HAND MADE.

LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRICE LISTS FREE.

Telegrams : BREFFITS, LONDON.

Telephones:
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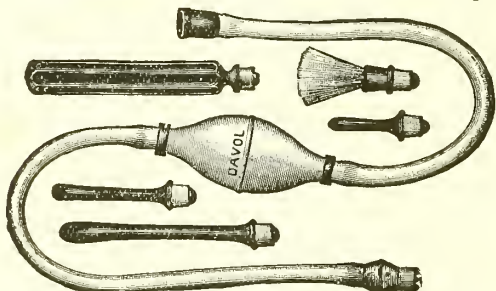
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



DAYOL'S HOUSEHOLD SYRINGES.

Recommended by the Medical Fraternity.

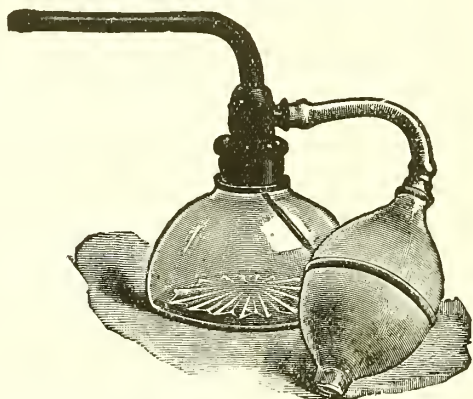


Made of Pure Rubber with Hard Rubber Pipes. Are conceded to be the best, cleanest, and most perfect Syringes on the market, as they have no screw threads or washers to get out of order and thus become defective; nor any metal fittings to become corroded, and which are so dangerous in use.

The Valves are secured and cannot be lost, therefore ensuring efficiency at all times.

DAYOL'S MAGIC ATOMIZERS.

CONTINUOUS SPRAY.



For the Toilet; also for Throat and Nasal Applications, and employment in the Arts. **Made with Metal and Hard Rubber Tubes.** Are unequalled for Quality, Efficiency, and Durability, great care being taken in their manufacture to have a first-class instrument in every respect.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of FOUNTAIN and BULB SYRINGES in the various grades,
AND

Fine Rubber Goods Generally
For the Druggists' & Surgical Trade.

DAYOL RUBBER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.,

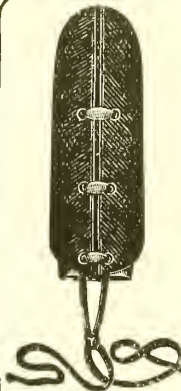
Also 17 CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON,
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PAROUBEK'S

... PATENT ...

"FOLDO"

FINGER STALLS.



WE beg to draw your attention to the increasing popularity of these Finger Stalls, which are now being made in Black and Brown Leather and Waterproof Cloth. The fact that they are so easily adjusted to fit over a bandage of any size, and always have a neat appearance, has been the means of ensuring them the ready sale which they undoubtedly deserve.

Since their introduction by us, at the beginning of 1907, the sales have steadily progressed, and we find that this Finger Stall is rapidly superseding the older forms in chamois leather and silk, which, however well made, can never fit as accurately, or look as neat, as does the "Foldo."

OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and all Colonies
(except Canada):

SOLPORT BROS.,

188 & 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Telephone—4363 CENTRAL. Telegrams—"SOLPORT LONDON."

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

TRADE MARK.



ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC

COTTONWOOLS,

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LINTS,

CAUZES,

CELLULOSE,

WOOLIOSE,

CAUZE TISSUE (as Gamgee),

COTTON PADS,

SPONGES, &c., &c.

SPECIAL OFFERS IN CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES.

BATH CLOVES,

BODY BELTS,

SUSPENSORY

BANDAGES,

SANITARY TOWELS,

&c., &c.

"VICTORIA" CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

All Ingredients Pure and the
Best Quality Obtainable.

	Per doz.	Sell at
Small Round ...	3/3	6d.
Large " ...	6/3	1/-
Square " ...	3/9	7½d.
Oblong " ...	6/6	1/-

Will keep in all climates.

Apply for samples, stating quantities required, to

ARTHUR BERLINER, SURGICAL DRESSING
MANUFACTURER,

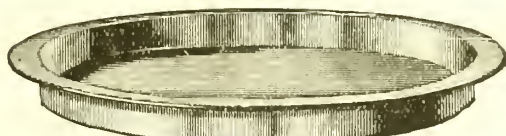
15 & 17 WORSHIP ST.,
and TABERNACLE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

Nat. Tel.—507 London Wall.
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Established 1850.

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Our Patent
Screw-capped
Up-to-date

MALT JARS

Round & Square.



All sizes in Best
Amber & White Flint
Glass are now being
used by all the Lead-
ing Houses.



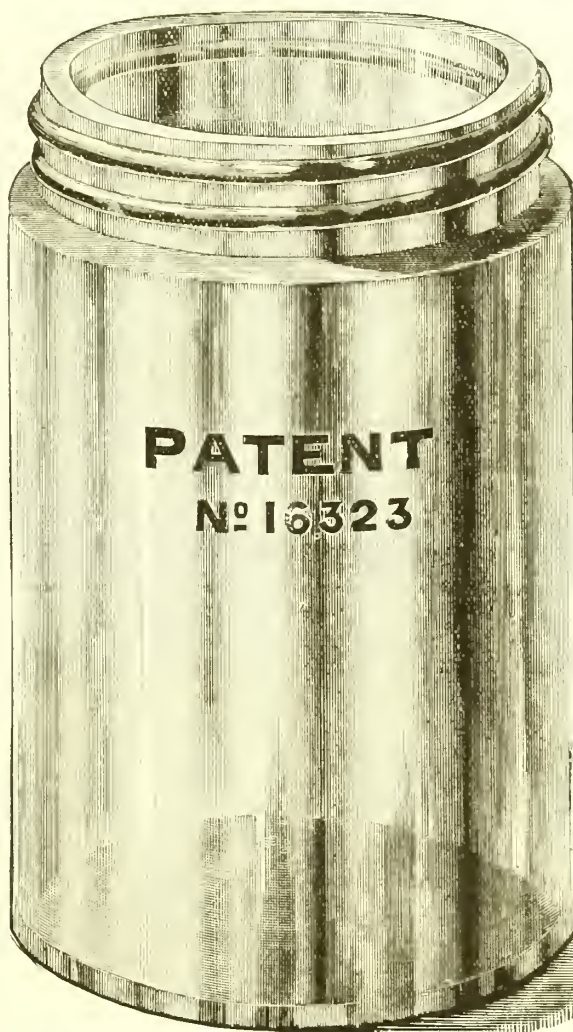
**LARGE STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND
TO MEET IMME-
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SAMPLES & PRICES
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**ILLUSTRATED
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FREE.**



Also Manufacturers

— OF —

Medicals,
Perfume Bottles,
Screw-capped
Pomades,
Show Glasses,
Druggists' Sundries
Shop Bottles & Jars

— WITH —

Vitrified Labels.



BOTTLES

of every description.



Registered Offices & Showrooms:

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And at—

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GLASGOW.

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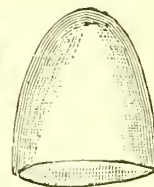
LEEDS & BELFAST.



American Patent
for this closure
for sale.

RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, 
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

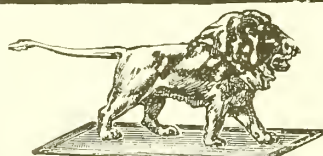
W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.



TRADE MARK.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

BURGESS' LION OINTMENT

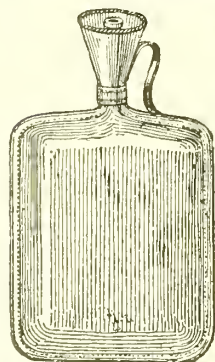
Others may come and others may go,
But Lion Ointment stays for ever.

For over thirty years this preparation has steadily progressed in public favour wherever the use of an Ointment is indicated, its sale is world wide, and the trademark is protected by registration in all the Colonies, and other countries.

To Chemists it may be considered an addition to their Sundries trade, as nearly all users of same require lint, bandages, antiseptic fluid, or some accessory.

Kept in stock by all Wholesale Houses. Showcards, Counter Bills, &c., direct from the PROPRIETOR—

E. BURGESS, 59 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.



HOT WATER BOTTLES

WHITE RUBBER.

Inches.	Patent Safety Stoppers.	Ordinary Stoppers.
10×6	3/6 each	3/- each.
10×8	3/9	3/6
12×8	4/3	3/9
12×10	5/-	4/4
13×9	5/-	4/4
14×8	5/-	4/4
14×10	5/3	4/9

LOTS OF HALF-DOZEN SUPPLIED BY WEIGHT.

Patent Stopper ... @ 4/6 lb.
Ordinary Stopper... @ 4/3 lb.

When this quantity is taken, repeat orders will be charged at same price.

RED RUBBER

Finest quality.

Inches.	
10×8	3/9 each
12×8	4/3
12×10	5/-
13×9	5/-
14×10	5/3

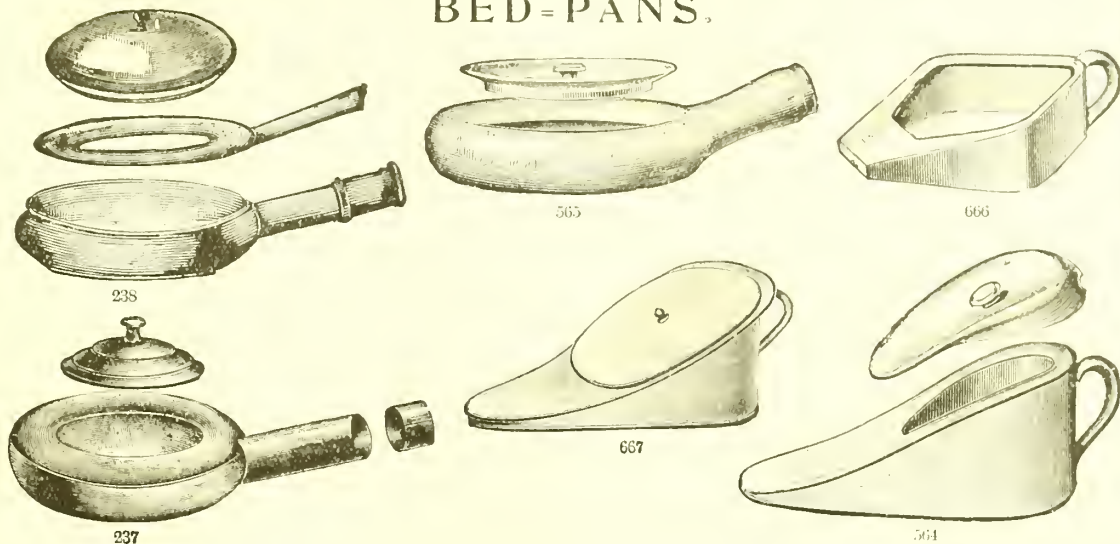
Fully guaranteed.

BAIRD BROS., 97 Bath Street, GLASGOW.

F. H. TAYLOR & SONS

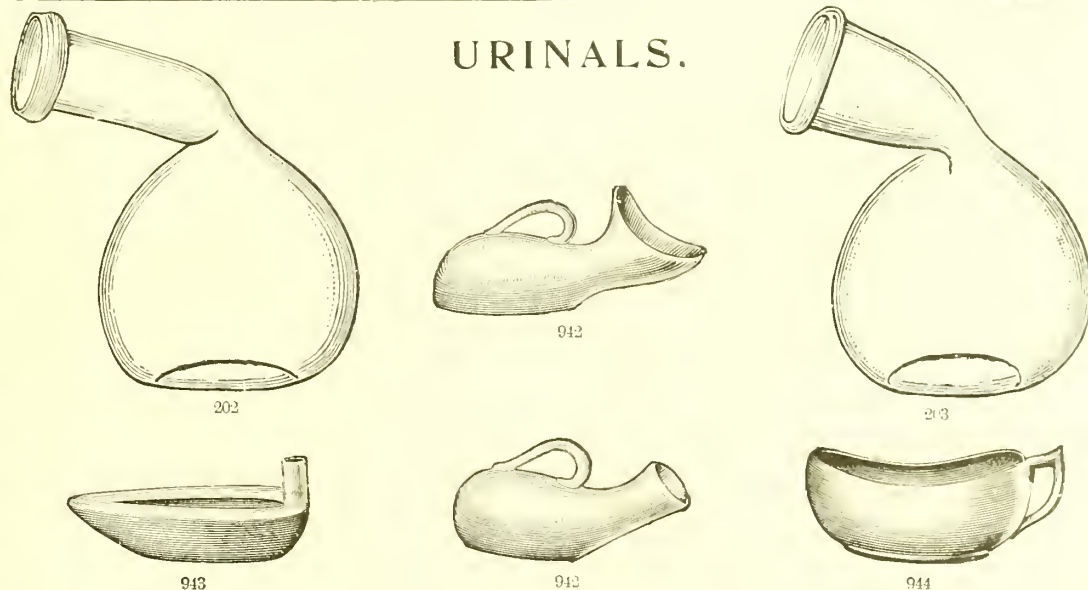
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE

BED-PANS.



				Small.	Medium.	Large.	Extra large.
565	Earthenware, round, without covers	per doz.		22 -	26 -	30 -	
	" " Covers extra	"		7 -	7 -	7 -	
564	" " slipper shape, without covers	"		26 -	30 -	33 -	54 -
	" " Covers extra	"		10 -	10 -	10 -	14 -
666	" " Duke's pattern (for children)...	20 -					
237	Enamelled Iron, round, with cover	per doz.			10½ in.	11 in.	12 in.
238	" " " " with removable top rim to facilitate cleaning				38 -	41 -	45 -
667	" " " slipper shape, overlapping seat, complete with cover				48 -	46 6	57 -
						57 -	66 -

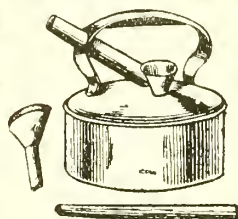
URINALS.



942	Earthenware, ordinary shape, male or female.	per doz.	13 9	944	Earthenware, boat shape, female	per doz.	15/-
943	" " spoonbill, female	"	17 -	202	Glass, upright, male or female	"	4 4
				203			

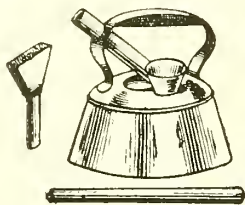
NEW WHARF RD., KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES



246

2½ 3½ 5 7 pint
10/6 13/- 16/- 20/- doz.



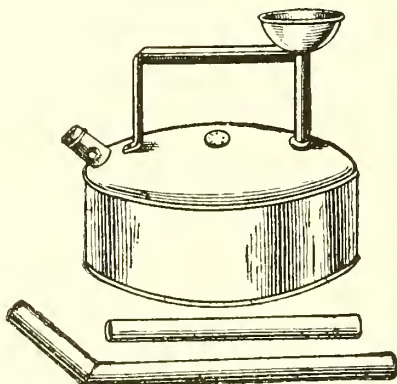
250

Oval 3 pint 2/6 each
„ 4 „ 3/- „

FIG. 247

Toogood's
Patent

3/3 each



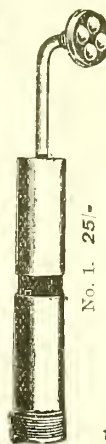
1750

With Stand and Spirit Lamp, 5 pint, 5/3 each.

Subject to usual Terms.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD.

77 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.



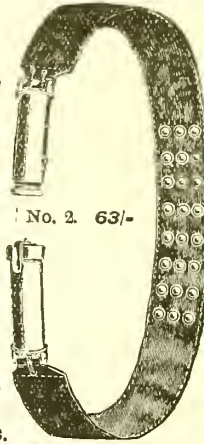
No. 1. 25/-

TRIUMPH OF
ELECTRO-MEDICAL SCIENCE.
The NATURAL
Curative Electrical
Massage Instruments

The following complaints may be enumerated in which the use of the "NATURAL" will afford relief or effect a permanent cure in all cases:—
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Backache, Muscular Rheumatism, Stiff Neck, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Cramp, Cold Feet, Neuralgia, Toothache, Falling Hair, Nervous Exhaustion.

JONES & KLEISER

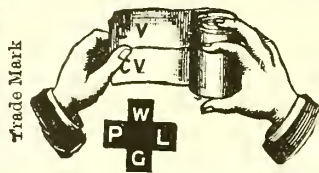
SOLE AGENTS,
10 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.



No. 2. 63/-

The New Fast Edge. CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

THE ONLY ORIGINAL
Introduced by
W. GIMBER in 1892.



Trade Mark

Registered

AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no India-rubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Wraps, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2½,
and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.
CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers. Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers,
44 QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-instrument Makers, &c.
Telephone: 2401 Hon. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

MARK STREET MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LINTS,
BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS,
SURGEONS' TOW,
CARBOLIZED TOW,
SPLINT PADDING,
WADDINGS, &c., &c.

As supplied to Home and Foreign Governments.

"IMPERMIETTE" (Waterproof).
"IMPERMIETTE" BED SHEETING.
"HEALTH" CHEST PROTECTORS.
"VULNOPLAST."

ABSORBENT
TISSUE.



FIRST FIELD
DRESSINGS.

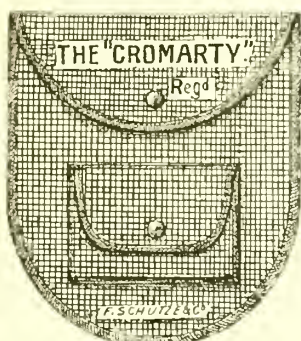
Telegrams:

"LINT LIVERPOOL."

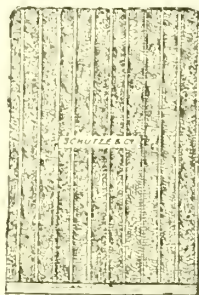


FATHER NEPTUNE'S SAFE FLOATS WITH SAFETY BAND.

NEPTUNE'S FLOATS. The only ones fitted with a **Safety Band**. Quality and reliability guaranteed; buoyancy unequalled. **Finest English Make.**



SPONGE BAGS.
New and artistic designs.



WASHING CLOVES.
A unique assortment.

BATHING CAPS.
In great variety.

QUALITY, PRICE and VALUE are our strong points.
Write us for particulars and samples; we are the Manufacturers.

F. SCHUTZE & CO.
Black Bull Works, CALEDONIAN MARKET, LONDON, N.

The Bottle without a Valve

Savory & Moore's "Valveless" Feeder has been designed to overcome the disadvantages of the ordinary feeding bottle fitted with a valve. It is very simple in construction, highly satisfactory in use, and supplies the need which has long existed for a feeding bottle of this nature. Savory & Moore's "Valveless" Feeder yields

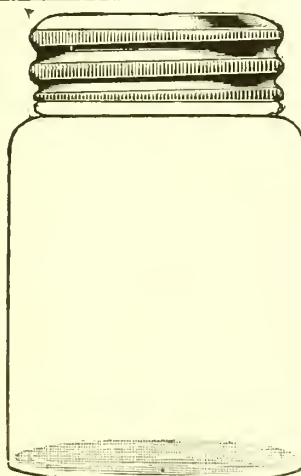
A GOOD PROFIT TO THE RETAILER,

and the demand already created is being stimulated by systematic advertising.

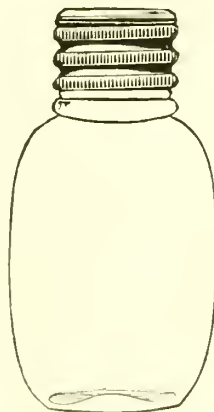
Retail Price 1 - each.
Wholesale 9 - per doz.

Supplied in box, complete with Teat and Brush. (Usual terms).

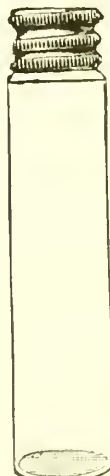
Savory & Moore's "VALVELESS" FEEDER



No. 19.



No. 26.



No. 24.



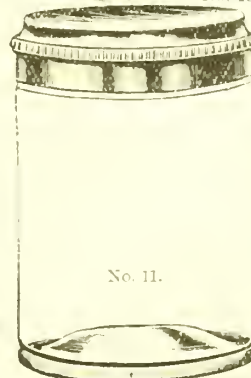
No. 22.



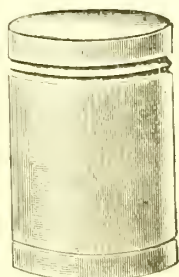
No. 18.



No. 19.



No. 11.



No. 1.

Nos.	19	26	24	22	18/19	11	1
	2 oz.	3/4 oz.	1 dr.	1 dr.	3/4 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.
	7 9	7 9	6 -	4 9	17 6	14 -	10 9

per gross.

Carriage paid, less 5 % for Cash or 2 1/2 % 1 month.

ASK FOR SPECIAL LIST.

ALFRED COOK & CO.
ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

Contractors to
His Majesty's Government.

LEICESTER.

(Established 1823.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters. Adhesive, Belladonna, Soap Cerate, Roborans, Fleshcolour Adhesive, &c.

Hospital Strapping. On Holland, Pure Stout Calico, &c.

Porous Plasters. All kinds. On Cotton Cloth, Red Felt, White Kid, &c.

Rubber Adhesive Plaster. On Cotton Cloth or Holland—In Tins or on Spools.

Court Plasters, Toothache Plasters, Corn and Bunion Plasters, Mustard Leaves, &c.

SURGICAL BANDAGES

Waterdressing, Fastedge, Calico, and Flannel Bandages, Elastic Web,
Crepe Velpeau, and Plaster of Paris Bandages.

— **THE LEICESTER "VARICO" LEG BANDAGE.** —

TRADE MARK.



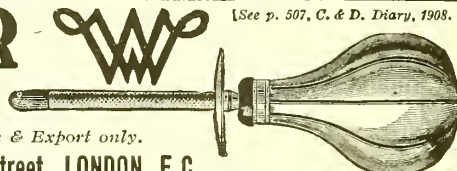
INDIA RUBBER

(Red Mineralized and Arabesque).

SURGICAL, CHEMICAL, DOMESTIC ARTICLES, SYRINGES, ENEMAS, WATER BEDS.

Manufacturers of every description of **INDIA RUBBER**, Wholesale & Export only.

WM. WARNE & CO., Ltd., 29 Gresham Street, LONDON, E.C.



[See p. 507, C. & D. Diary, 1908.]

BANDAGE, BELT, LIMB, TRUSS, BUCKLE,
and all other Webs, Elastic or Rigid.

JACKSON, RÖHRS & CO., Ltd., Parliament Street Mills, **DERBY.**

Telegrams: "WEBS DERBY."

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

Telephone 867.

POULTICES SUPERSEDED by using

Spongio Piline

(THE ORIGINAL, MARKWICKS'')

Beware of imitations made from inferior materials now being offered to the Trade. The advantages are greater comfort and retention of **warmth** and **moisture**. **It can be washed and re-used as often as required**, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

DIRECTIONS.—Simply soak it in the Water or Lotion, and apply the moist Spongy surface.

IMPERMEABLE PILINE

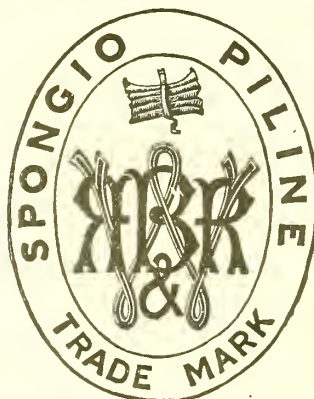
For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and for the application of Stimulating Liniments.

ANTISEPTIC, WATER AND SPIRIT PROOF. Reduction in price.

Manufactured only by **R. R. WHITEHEAD & BROS., Ltd.,** 10 Endell Street, London, W.C.

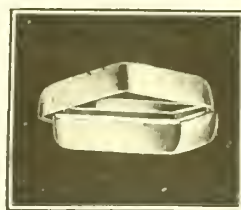
Telephone—No. 9116 CENTRAL. Telegraph Address—"WANDFELT LONDON."

To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. Enquiries should be marked "Desk G."





Important to DRUGGISTS — and Manufacturers of — Toilet Preparations.



AMERICAN MACHINE-MADE

OPAL GLASS BOXES and JARS

with Aluminium or Nickel-plated Caps

IN VARIOUS SHAPES AND SIZES.

Much superior in colour and finish
to Continental manufacture.



B. ROSENSTIEL,

Camage Buildings.

118-121 HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

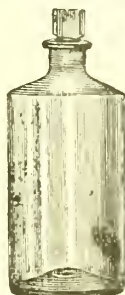
WHOLESALE HOUSES AND MANUFACTURERS ONLY SUPPLIED.



GLASS OF EVERY

SHOP ROUNDS, DISPENSING FLATS.
OVALS, ETC.
PHIALS; COUGH MIXTURE PANELS;

LARGE STOCKS.



BOTTLES DESCRIPTION.

POISONS; SCREW-CAPPED POMADES,
OPAL POMADES; ESSENCES, LIMES,
ETC., ETC.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.



E. YOULDON, Ltd.

ESTABD.
1840.

CARTER ST., MAPLIN ST., MILE END, E.

Telegraphic Address:
"YOULDON LONDON."

Telephone:
132 EASTERN.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 Midland Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

Big to call attention to their REDUCED PRICES FOR
THE NEW YEAR. Early orders solicited.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
9- 10- 15- 20- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted.

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
7 6 8 6 12- 18- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted.

PANEL BOTTLES (reduced prices).

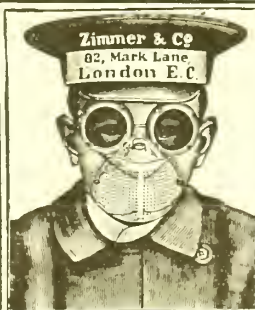
2 3 4 6 8 ounce
7 6 8- 8- 9- 10- per gross.

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

3 4 1 1 2 ounce
3 6 4- 4 6 5 6 per gross } Plain or teaspoons.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any
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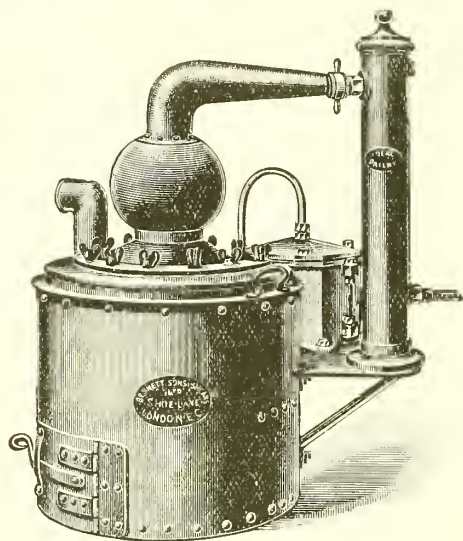
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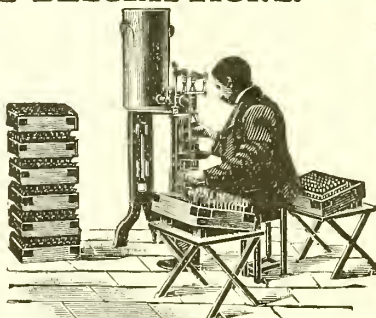
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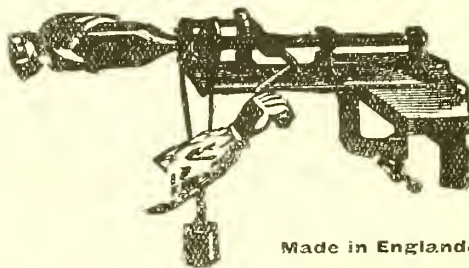
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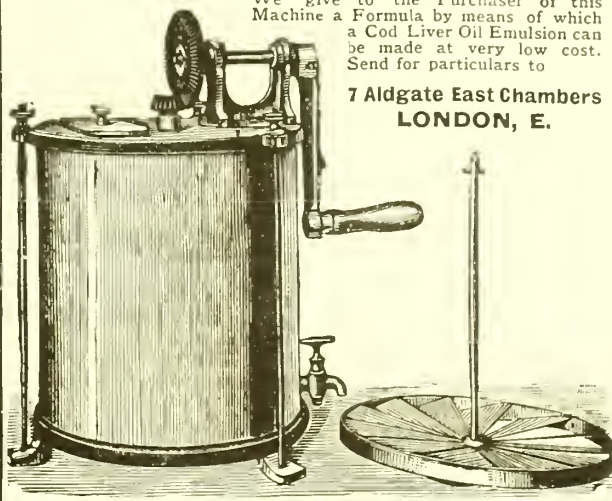
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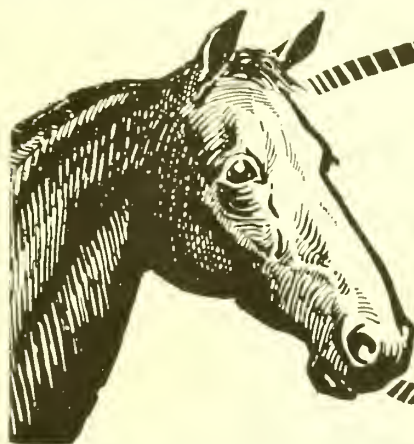
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